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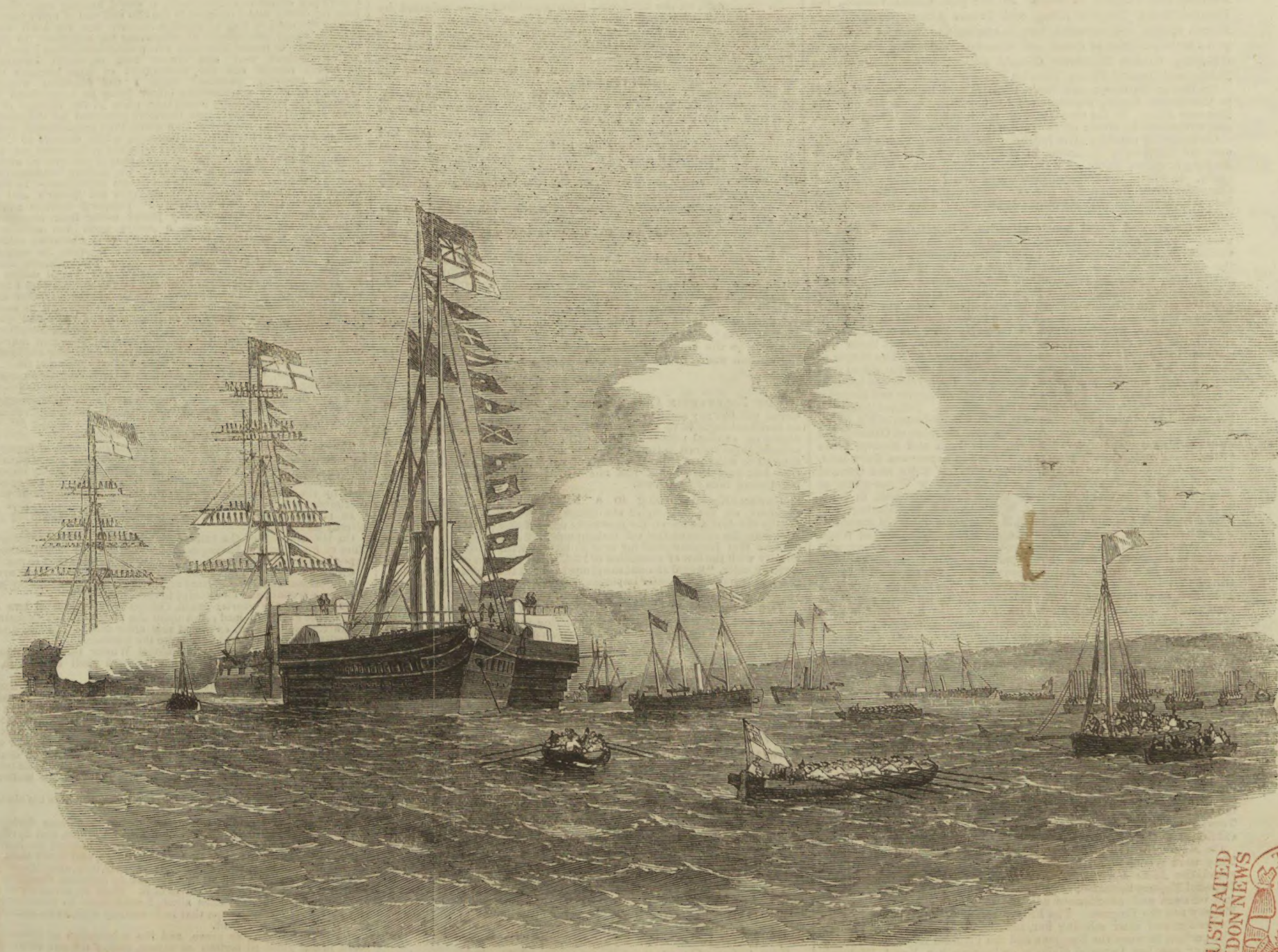
No. 873.—VOL. XXXI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

ALTHOUGH the British nation is in all probability engaged at this moment in a new war, having for its object the reconquest of India, the old war against Russia is not so very old as to be forgotten. A war which cost £100,000,000, or little short of that stupendous sum, and which led to the sacrifice of the lives of nearly 50,000 soldiers and sailors, to say nothing of the lives which it cost the enemy, is not a war to be forgotten. The British people have indeed cause to remember it. They did their part in it well and nobly. They recognised to the full extent the great principle of European liberty and independence which was at issue, and begrudged no sacrifice to attain the object. They even sacrificed in the cause that which was dearer than money or the lives of men;—they sacrificed some portion of their ancient military renown, and, almost without a murmur of discontent, allowed their French allies to assume a position of superiority in the conduct of hostilities to which France had neither a moral nor a material title. They acquiesced, for the sake of a great cause, in arrangements which, under other circumstances, might have been galling to the national pride. That the independence of Turkey might be secured from Russian aggression, that the Danubian Principalities might be rescued from the dishonest grasp of the Czars, and that justice might be done upon the rapacious disturber of the peace of Europe, Great Britain risked her whole fortunes upon the chances of war. The feelings with which the people engaged in the struggle were the old and wholesome feelings which made them a great nation, and which as much as anything else will keep them so,—a feeling that the War was a righteous one; that, while engaged in it, the duty of all concerned, from the Prime Minister down to the humblest combatant and taxpayer, was to do the enemy as much damage as could be done--to capture his ships, to bombard his towns, to devastate his property, to defeat his armies; or, as a man in the position of Minister of State well said at the outset of the struggle, "to burn, sink, and destroy, and make the war short, sharp, and decisive." Unluckily this was not done. The enemy was treated with magnanimous courtesy. Wherever it was possible to spare him, he was spared. It was declared to be unjust and ungenerous to deprive him of a square yard of his territory, however ill-gotten. When his stronghold was captured, as it was at last, by the daring of a General who disobeyed or neglected orders, and when *de facto* he lay at the mercy of Europe and the Allies, the Czar was treated as an equal, if not as a superior; and the suggestion that he should be made to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the hostilities which he had wanto nly and wickedly provoked was scouted as an injustice by the obsequious friends whom he found at the council table of his enemies. And what was the great result? The evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and their restoration to the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. "Merely this, and nothing more."

As might have been expected from such a lame and impotent conclusion, the British people have discovered that the war was undertaken in vain. Foiled for a time by the capture of Sebastopol, Russia has begun to recover her lost ground; and, if great care be not displayed in Paris and in London, and more especially in Paris, she will speedily gain by her intrigues in peace the prize which she failed to obtain by her bravery in war. As if there had been no invasion of the Crimea, no siege of Sebastopol, no bloody Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, the question that Europe has to settle at this moment is whether Russia shall or shall not possess Moldavia and Wallachia? On one side of the question is Russia herself, who of course, would be very glad to obtain such tempting provinces. They are conveniently situated; they form the halfway house to Constantinople; they command the Danube; they dislike Turkish rule, and yield it unwilling tribute; and all their religious and political sympathies are with Russia. Disunited, they are not easily managed by Russian agencies. United, under a native or a foreign Prince, they would speedily become as Russian as Greece is at the present moment; and how ultra-Russian that wretched little monarchy is, scarcely any one requires to be reminded. Stupidly—when all the circumstances are considered—Moldavia and Wallachia have been allowed to decide for themselves whether they



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH LANDING AT OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.— (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

are to remain separate Principalities, or to be united into one State. Of course, Russia intrigues by diplomacy, by spies, by money, by every possible agency, creditable or discreditable, in favour of a union which would virtually place the provinces under her protection. Quite as naturally Turkey objects; but, acting under bad advice, has placed herself in the false position of allowing to the Moldavians and Wallachians a right of choice in a matter which ought to have admitted of none. Europe, as a necessary consequence, is split into two parties. On one side are Turkey, England, and Austria. On the other are Russia, France, and Sardinia. And why this complication? Is Turkey wrong in retaining, or in wishing to retain, the firmest possible grip upon provinces which, whether separate or united, are in theory integral portions of her empire? No one can say so. Is England wrong? or Austria? England has no interests in the question but those of justice and the security of Europe; but Austria has the interest of self-preservation, in addition to that of justice, to consider in the settlement of this question. Who, then, is to blame? Is it Russia? Doubtless. But are not the other Powers more greatly to blame than Russia? The Emperor of the French has just left our shores after a visit to her Majesty at Osborne, during which the affairs of the Danubian Principalities were earnestly discussed. The Emperor—who is his own Minister and his own Parliament, his own General and his own Diplomatist;—who carries France in his head or in his hand—has, it appears, prevailed upon the British Cabinet to acquiesce in the recent proceedings of the French, Sardinian, Prussian, and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople;—proceedings which humiliate Turkey and encourage Russia, although they only seem to refer to so small a matter as the nullification of the opinion of Moldavia, as recently expressed in the electoral colleges. Lord Palmerston does not treat the question as one in which the union or non-union of Moldavia and Wallachia is concerned, but as one in which the legality or illegality of the recent elections in Moldavia is alone involved. But the public looks a little deeper into the matter than this, and sees the finger of Russia again stirring up dissension. But, if it were right in 1854 to preserve the Principalities for Turkey, it is right to do the same in 1857. If it were an error to make a premature, unsatisfactory, and unstable peace, and to yield to Russia before the war had come to its legitimate conclusion, it will be as great an error to yield to her now on the question of the Principalities, and thereby weaken the Turkish empire. If Fate and Necessity have decreed that Constantinople shall, sooner or later, belong to the Russians, Fate and Necessity have surely not decreed that France and England shall aid in the consummation?

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, crossing the Channel from Havre during the night, arrived off Osborne at half-past eight on Thursday morning (last week). Great precautions had been taken to keep spectators at a distance—men-of-war's boats and police-boats rowing guard all night, and six men-of-war at anchor. As the *Reine Hortense* came up the fleet fired a salute. The Prince Consort went off in the Queen's barge, between a double line of boats, and conveyed the Emperor and Empress to shore. At the pier, Queen Victoria, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, received their French visitors, and conveyed them in carriages to Osborne. The Imperial suite consisted of Count and Countess Walewski; the Princess d'Essling, Grande Maîtresse; General Roland, Adjutant-Général du Palais; and General Fleury, Premier Ecuyer.

On Friday the Queen and Prince Consort took their Imperial guests to Carisbrook Castle, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. In the evening they went out in the Queen's yacht, and witnessed the return of the yachts from the regatta.

On Saturday morning after luncheon the Emperor planted an oak, and the Empress a sycamore, in the Queen's private garden, at her Majesty's special desire. In the evening there was a grand dinner party, at which the Duke of Cambridge and Lords Palmerston and Clarendon were among the guests. This again was followed by a ball, which finished with Sir Roger de Coverley "a few minutes before twelve."

The Queen and Royal family attended Whippingham Church as usual. The Emperor and Empress went to the unpretending Roman Catholic chapel in Newport. On their arrival the Rev. Thomas Fryer, the officiating minister, offered the holy water to their Imperial Majesties, after which the Emperor and Empress were conducted by the rev. father to seats prepared for them within the altar, and after a few minutes' private devotion the service proceeded. Mass was celebrated by the Abbé Louis Miot, attached to the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's, Chelsea, who happened to be at Newport on a visit. The chapel was well filled by the ordinary congregation; but there was nothing like bustle or excitement during the service. The Mayor of Newport, Mr. B. Mew, was present, and rendered essential aid in preventing anything like crowding or confusion. The service was brought to a close about half-past twelve o'clock, when the Emperor and Empress were reconducted by Father Fryer to their carriage. Before leaving the Emperor directed one of his attendants to place in the hands of Mr. Fryer a thousand francs. After setting down the Empress at Osborne his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Generals Rolin and Fleury, drove to the East Cowes landing-place, and crossed in a common ferry-boat. On landing the Emperor walked between General Rolin and General Fleury, and almost unobserved through the narrow Water-street of West Cowes to the clubhouse of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in front of which were seated the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, Captain Franklin, R.N., and some other old members. As soon as the first surprise of the meeting was over, the Earl of Westmoreland and Mr. Delmé Radcliffe shook hands with the Emperor, who smilingly remarked to them that he was very glad to see the old spot again where he had passed many pleasant days. His Imperial Majesty added that it was his wish to have given a prize to be sailed for this year, and, as circumstances had prevented his doing so, he hoped the members of the club would allow him to carry out his intention next season. Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, as the senior member present, expressed the grateful thanks of the club for the honourable distinction conferred upon them by the Emperor, and obtained his Imperial Majesty's permission to enrol his name as a patron of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club.

During the stay of the Emperor at Osborne, his Majesty sent for Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and desired him to make a handsome massive silver cup, to be run for at the Annual Yacht Squadron Regatta. It will bear the following brief inscription:—"Presented by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Royal Yacht Squadron." The Earl of Wilton, the Commodore, is to settle the conditions, in order that all the yachts may be able to compete for it. At the request of the Empress, who is a great admirer of cameos and intaglios, Mr. Hancock brought down for her inspection the celebrated Devonshire gems, which were mounted so as to form a complete set for the Countess Granville on the occasion of the Moscow Coronation. These rare gems will in a few days be sent down to Manchester for exhibition at the Art Treasures.

On Monday afternoon the Imperial visitors took their departure They were accompanied by the Queen and Prince Consort to their vessel, the *Reine Hortense*. When the leave-taking took place, his Imperial Majesty appeared, at the gangway holding the Queen's hand, and renewed and affectionate adieux were exchanged between her Majesty and the Empress. The Emperor then led the Queen down the stepladder, and, after saluting her, handed her into the Royal barge. The parting between the Empress and the Princess Royal was a really affecting one, her Imperial Majesty embracing her Royal Highness again and again.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Havre late on Monday night, on their return from Osborne. Their Majesties left for Rouen early on Tuesday morning; and, having spent some time in visiting the remarkable places in that city, and partaking of a grand dinner at the Prefecture, they arrived at St. Cloud about eight o'clock the same evening.

A programme has been published in the *Moniteur* of the arrangements for the fête to-day (Saturday):—

Salvoes of artillery will open the fête at six o'clock in the morning, and a corresponding discharge will be be made at six in the evening. Gratuities will be distributed to indigent families. A solemn mass will be celebrated in the metropolitan church at Paris at noon, and a *Te Deum* will be chanted at the same time in each of the Paris churches. The fête will be celebrated simultaneously at the Champ de Mars and the Barrière du Trône. The entertainments will be a grand military pantomime, horsemanship, and rope-dancing; a balloon ascent, regattas, &c. In the evening several theatres and circuses will be thrown open gratuitously. There will also be open-air concerts, and the chief parts of the city will be illuminated. The whole will conclude with brilliant displays of fireworks on the heights of the Trocadero and the Barrière du Trône.

The fête will cost, it seems, £10,000, an extraordinary credit for that sum having just been taken. The fleet from Toulon is to assist, and a despatch has been sent to Admiral Trehouart to that effect. The number of decorations and promotions on the occasion will be very large, several literary and journalistic celebrities being among the list of the decorated.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor closed on Friday week. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Tibaldi was sentenced to transportation for life. Grilli and Bartolotti, in consideration of extenuating circumstances in their favour, were each sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

The presentation of the diplomatic corps to the Archduchess Charlotte (of Belgium) took place on the 6th inst. The impression produced by her Imperial Highness on all those persons who had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with her was extremely favourable, and her talent as a linguist excited general admiration. The youthful bride, who speaks French, German, English, and Italian with equal correctness and facility, was so easy in her manners, and so graceful in her movements, that his Majesty the Emperor declared his new sister-in-law to be one of the most charming persons he had ever seen. After the "Drawingroom" there was a grand dinner at Court, to which 140 persons sat down.

"The Austrian Government, we are informed," says the *Nord*, "intends to revive the institution of the urban guard, which was suppressed after the events of 1848. It is said that the reorganisation of this civic militia takes place at the same time as the promulgation of the new communal law."

A Vienna letter states that the tax which the Austrian Government is about to impose on newspapers will be half a kreutzer (rather more than two centimes) each.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Porte having refused to annul the late elections in Moldavia, the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia at Constantinople on the 5th inst. announced in a note, couched in identical terms, the cessation of their diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople. The English and Austrian representatives sided with the Turks on the question. The difference, however, no longer exists. England and Austria have given way in the matter; and there is no doubt that the Porte, at the wish of the joint Powers, will direct a new election—the late one, it appears, not having fairly represented the opinions of the Moldavians on the question of union or non-union of the Principalities.

UNITED STATES.

Governor Walker's prompt action at Lawrence, Kansas, is said to have had the desired effect. The *New York Herald* Washington correspondent, dated the 17th ult., says:—"An official despatch has just been received from Kansas which expresses the belief that the present difficulties will be quieted without bloodshed."

In Cincinnati, on the 22nd ult., twenty children were poisoned by eating lozenges containing arsenic that had been scattered along the street. The poisoned lozenges, it was subsequently found, were the stock in trade of a drunken German, who pursued the vocation of selling them for the destruction of rats, and who had dropped them while in a state of intoxication. One of the children died; the rest, it was thought, would recover.

The vanguard of the army for Utah set out from Leavenworth, Kansas, for the Salt Lake City on the 18th ult. Governor Cummens was to leave for Utah on the 15th of August.

Advices from Washington report that the State Department had been advised that the pending difficulties between Spain and Mexico would be arranged in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and that the proposed naval demonstration against Vera Cruz will not take place. The French Minister at Washington and the United States' Minister at Paris had confirmed these statements.

The Ottawas Indians of Kansas have surrendered their tribal character, and become citizens of the United States. The troubles with the Sioux Indians are ended; and the Sisseton tribe are to receive their annuities.

About sixty of the scattered remnants of Walker's filibuster army in Nicaragua were recently landed in Boston by the United States' ship *Cyane*. They are penniless, ragged, homeless, and friendless.

In Peru the revolution was stated to be at a stand. The insurgents were in Ariquipa, surrounded by 3000 of the Government troops, under General San Promans; but both parties feared to make a move towards attack. The Government was anxious to ship 100,000 tons of guano annually to the United States by way of Panama. The Legislative Convention was in favour of a general pardon to the revolutionists.

The Zollverein Conference on the Sugar Duties has closed without any result. There was no opposition to a rise of the duty on beet-root sugar to 7½ silbergros the quintal, but the question of the duties on colonial refined sugar, and of the premium on exporting colonial sugar refined in Germany, could not be settled. Hanover would consent to what was required on the two last points only on the condition that beet-root sugar duty was raised to 8½ silbergros, and the whole negotiation then broke down.

Denmark.—According to a letter from Holstein several members, on the meeting of the States on the 15th, will propose to modify the first article of the provincial constitution of 1854, in accordance with the spirit of the old institutions of the country. That article declares that Holstein shall for ever be united with Denmark, in conformity with the law of succession of 1853. "The rejection of the article," says the letter, "would amount to a protest against the protocol of London, and would have the greater importance from the fact that the German Confederation has not yet recognised that protocol.

The Persian War.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains despatches from the Indian Government, relating to the termination of the Persian war and the operations of the British forces engaged therein; in which the Governor-General eulogises a large number of the officers holding commands in the army, and the general gallantry and devotion of the troops.——The official *Gazette* of Teheran announces the dismissal of the Sirdar Affis Khan, Minister of War. His successor, Sadar Asan, was called before an assembly of the principal authorities of the country, when a Royal rescript was read to him, in which he was instructed to devote his whole energies to the improvement of the army. The rescript terminated with the following curious passage:—"As for Affis Khan, he may get over his bad humour in any manner he thinks proper."

Switzerland.—The Session of the Swiss Federal Assembly closed on the 5th. Some interpellations announced on the subject of the removal of Colonel Barmann from Paris, and which were to have been made by Dr. Schneider in the National Council, and by M. James Fazy in the Council of the States, did not take place, in consequence, it is said, of a conference of those two deputies with some influential members of the Federal Government.—A despatch from Berne announces that the demands for compensation arising out of the Neufchâtel affair amount to more than a million of francs.

Great Fire at Dantzic.—A violent conflagration broke out at Dantzic on the 8th inst., extending from the Thorn-gate to the Bromhers-street. The fire was mastered late in the evening. A great number of houses and St. Peter's School were reduced to ashes.

Kabylia.—The French Government, according to a letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, has decided that the part of Kabylia recently conquered shall become a military subdivision.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the construction of a suspension-bridge over the Moselle, near Coblentz, will be commenced very shortly.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The following despatch has been received by the Foreign Office:—

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

From Vice-Consul Raven, dated Trieste, Wednesday, August 12th, noon—Received 5.26 p.m.

Subjoined is a message to Sir James Melville, London, forwarded by me from Captain Johnsen, Alexandria, under date from Alexandria, August 7th.

The Indian mail has arrived, with news from Bombay to July 14th.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. There had been a good deal of fighting outside the fort walls. The rebels were repulsed with loss on every occasion.

General Van Cortlandt, when marching upon Sirsa and Hissar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sirsa, the last being a very decided one. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 dead on the field, besides prisoners.

The Punjaub remains quiet.

General Woodburn's column crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad.

Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Agore, Nowgaon, Banda, Futtyghur, Mhow, and Indore.

The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats.

The first batch of China troops (the 5th Fusiliers) arrived in Calcutta, per *Simoom*, about the 2nd of July.

By another telegraphic despatch we are informed that the Bombay and Madras armies continue firmly loyal.

Delhi was reported to be full of sick and wounded, and the cholera was prevalent. Reinforcements had begun to reach the British camp before that city.

Our force before Delhi is stated to be from 7000 to 8000 Europeans and 5000 natives.

COLONEL WHELER AND THE SEPOYS.

An additional appendix to the papers relating to the mutinies in the East Indies was on Tuesday issued to the public. It contains much that throws an instructive light on the character and progress of these mutinies; the most important item being that which bears upon the conduct of Colonel S. G. Wheler, of the 34th Native Infantry, and upon the condition of the regiment under his command.

Rumours having reached Government that the Colonel had been in the habit of holding language to the men under his command indicating his expectation that they would all be converted to Christianity, an inquiry respecting the truth of these reports was addressed to Major-General Hearsey. The General, with the bluntness of a soldier, applied in the first instance to Colonel Wheler himself for information. The result was two letters which show that the gallant Colonel had entirely mistaken his vocation. In the first he admits that he has for years been active and indefatigable in his efforts to convert the natives. We give a portion of the second letter as elucidatory of an agency at work on the sepoys which may have had no inconsiderable share in causing the mutiny; we give, likewise, a minute by the Governor-General, detailing some facts connected with the mutiny of the 34th, and proposing to the Commander-in-Chief that a court-martial be held on Colonel Wheler:—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WHELER TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Barrackpore, April 15, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of yesterday's date, requesting me to afford the fullest information in my power relating to the subject matter of the letter, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, the 13th of April, 1857, from Colonel Birch, secretary to the Government of India, military department, and addressed to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division.

. . . . As to the question whether I have endeavoured to convert sepoys and others to Christianity, I would humbly reply that this has been my object, and I conceive is the aim and end of every Christian who speaks the word of God to another, namely, that the Lord would make him the happy instrument of converting his neighbour to God, or, in other words, to rescue him from everlasting destruction; and, if there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth (whether sepoy or other), should not the instrument of that person's conversion join in rejoicing likewise? Such, I feel confident, would be the feelings of every commanding officer being an experienced Christian, whereas the very opposite would take place in the feelings of one who never studied the subject, and therefore possessed no deepened views of spiritual religion: the fear of man would then preponderate, and the very idea of a sepoy of his regiment becoming a true convert to Christianity would, if I mistake not, so far from rejoicing at the event, set him trembling from head to foot with fear; and thus it will ever be when the fear of God is found wanting in the heart. On matters connected with religion I feel myself called upon to act in two capacities—"To render unto Cæsar (or the Government) the things that are Cæsar's, and to render unto God the things that are God's." Temporal matters and spiritual matters are in this passage clearly placed under their respective heads. When speaking, therefore, to a native upon the subject of religion, I am then acting in the capacity of a Christian soldier under the authority of my Heavenly Superior; whereas, in temporal matters, I act as a Government officer under the authority and orders of my earthly superior. In carrying out these duties towards my Heavenly Superior, I am reminded by the Saviour that I must count the cost and expect to meet persecution; to be brought before kings and rulers for His sake; to be condemned by the world and all around me; but His favour and protection is promised, and grace and strength in every time of trouble and difficulty, and a rich reward hereafter. I take shame to myself in having manifested such coldness and lukewarmness in the service of Him who underwent the most agonising and ignominious death in order that he might fully atone for our guilt and sin.

In conclusion, I trust I shall be excused for having taken more liberty in speaking on this delicate subject than on another occasion.

I have, &c., S. G. Wheler, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The evidence taken by the courts-martial and courts of inquiry, which have been held upon the insubordinate and mutinous acts of certain native officers and sepoys of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry imposes upon the Governor-General in council the duty of considering the conduct pursued by the commanding officer of that corps in the course of the events disclosed by those investigations.

In respect to Colonel Wheler's proceedings, the following facts are already on record:—

On the evening of the 29th of March Colonel Wheler proceeded to the lines of his regiment, having been informed by one of his officers that a sepoy was parading in front of the line, inciting the men to mutiny.

On arriving there, he saw the man walking up and down, armed, and was informed that the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major of the regiment had both been wounded in an attempt to secure him.

On reaching the quarter-guard, Colonel Wheler directed two or three men of the guard to load; but upon the suggestion of Captain Drury, who accompanied him, extended this order to all. He then directed the Jemadar to take the guard and secure the mutineer.

The Jemadar murmured, and Colonel Wheler thereupon repeated the order two or three times. What followed shall be told in Colonel Wheler's own words:—

"He (the Jemadar) at last ordered the guard to advance; they did so, six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me stating that none of the men would go on; I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front was a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life, to order an European officer with the guard to seize him, as he would, no doubt, have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier."

All this is frankly stated by Colonel Wheler, and here his share in the transaction ends.

Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency division, then rode up, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and others, and having ascertained that the muskets of the guard were loaded, ordered the Jemadar and sepoys of the guard to follow him. They did so, and he led them forward against the mutineer, who, upon their drawing near, shot himself.

This is the substance of all that appears in evidence regarding Colonel Wheler's conduct, and the motives of it. Were it necessary to come to an opinion upon this evidence alone, I could come to none more favourable to Colonel Wheler than that he is entirely unfit to be intrusted with the command of a regiment.

But the occasion is so grave, and the misconduct of Colonel Wheler bears, *primâ facie*, so serious an aspect, that I do not think that any decision upon that officer's case will be satisfactory which is not founded upon a full inquiry especially directed to his conduct, giving him of

course, opportunity of explanation and defence. No such inquiry has yet been had, Colonel Wheler having appeared in court on each occasion, either as prosecutor or witness.

I therefore propose that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to submit the conduct of Colonel Wheler on the 29th of March to an investigation by court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper. Before the proceedings of the courts-martial and courts of inquiry on the 34th Regiment came before the Government, the conduct of Colonel Wheler in another matter not immediately connected with the events of the 29th of March, but materially affecting his fitness for military command, had been the subject of inquiries addressed by order of the Government to Colonel Wheler himself. I allude to the rumours which reached the Government that Colonel Wheler had lately addressed the men of his regiment on religious subjects. Colonel Wheler's answers were not satisfactory; but I do not propose to submit this part of his conduct to investigation by a military court, although I reserve to myself full liberty to deal with it hereafter. Canning.

April 9, 1857.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTIONS.

Birmingham.—The nomination took place at twelve o'clock on Monday, in the Townhall. Mr. Bright was proposed by Alderman Lloyd, and seconded by Mr. G. Edmonds, and was declared elected, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Bright was not present. Mr. Duncan Maclaren, of Edinburgh, acknowledged the honour on his behalf.

Great Yarmouth.—At the nomination, on Monday morning, Mr. A. W. Young and Mr. John Mellor, the Liberal candidates, were elected without opposition.

Falkirk.—The election of a representative for these burghs took place at Falkirk on Saturday last, when Captain Hamilton, of Dalziel, was returned without opposition.

The Beverley Election has terminated in the return of Major Edwardes. The numbers polled being—for Major Edwardes (Conservative), 579; for Mr. Wells (Liberal), 401.

The Election Petition Campaign.—Consequent on the general election there were altogether 71 petitions, relating to 49 different constituencies—affecting the seats of more than sixty members. In more than half the cases the petitioners did not press the matter to a hearing; of the 24 others about one-third proved fatal to the sitting members, of whom nine lost their seats.

Railway Communication between Nottingham and Boston.—On Saturday last a meeting of the principal merchants and manufacturers of Nottingham was held in the Exchange-rooms, to meet a deputation from Boston, who attended for the purpose of giving information as to the nature, prospects, and advantages likely to arise to the town of Nottingham, as well as to the town of Boston, on completing the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway between Sleaford and Boston, thereby forming a continuous line of railway between the midland districts of the kingdom and the port of Boston. John Bradley, Esq., the Mayor of Nottingham, presided. There were also present H. Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston; the Mayor of Boston; G. H. Packe, Esq., deputy chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, and other influential capitalists. The Mayor, in explaining the advantages of the scheme, remarked upon the increasing population of the town, and said that the time had arrived when they could no longer look for supplies from the west, but they must turn their eyes to the large rural districts eastward. Messrs. Wise, Staniland, and White gave a number of interesting particulars relating to the railway, and the town and port of Boston. As to the capacity of the port, there were in it at that time from 200 to 300 sail of colliers; and, notwithstanding the low state of the river at that period of the year, there were vessels then floating in the river of from 300 to 500 tons burden. While Boston took the coals of the midland districts, the latter would receive a large and cheap supply of provisions of every kind. A large return in the salt trade was anticipated from Staffordshire, giving the means of loading return freights for the Baltic trade.—Mr. Packe, deputy chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, said the board to which he belonged was ready to undertake the working of the line when made, and were only waiting to put engines and carriages upon it.—A resolution was proposed by Mr. Parsons, to the effect that the meeting cordially adopted the views, and pledged itself to aid in carrying out the objects, of the deputation.—Mr. Munk having briefly seconded the motion, Mr. Ingram, M.P., rose and said he felt peculiar pleasure at attending on this occasion. Some of his best days had been spent in that town, and he had a strong sympathy with everything which affected its interests. He was the first who was connected with the project of a railway from Nottingham to Boston. As he did not easily give up anything which he took in hand, from that moment to the present he never dreamt of passing his life without completing it. As regarded the importance of this line, they had not heard two opinions about it. They had a port at one end and a large manufacturing town and district at the other, and to have a complete line of railway communication would be as important to one as to the other. The railway, when complete, would greatly benefit the people of Nottingham. It would bring them nearer to the Baltic ports, and especially would it bring them into communication with the French ports, where they would find the best possible market for their coal. As regarded the shares in the railway, some people might say, "Why don't you take them all yourselves?" So far as he was concerned, he had taken them nearly all himself; and so convinced was he that this would be a good property that he should be glad to guarantee any gentleman who would take shares four per cent if he would give him all he got above. He was quite certain that in the end this would prove as good a railway as any that was ever projected in the country.—The motion was carried; and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the committee at Boston in furthering the undertaking. After a few words from Mr. Ingram as to the local traffic already obtained on the line to Sleaford, a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

The Harvest Accounts are excellent. The rain has done no perceptible injury to the corn, while the pastures and green crops are materially refreshed by it. The potato crop is, generally speaking, in capital condition.

The *Essex Gazette* relates that a "Rev. Dr. Berrington," elected a short time since on the strength of some apparently first-rate testimonials to the mastership of Grays Thurrock Grammar School, has turned out to be a ticket-of-leave convict; and in consequence of the discovery, promulgated by a fellow-prisoner in Dartmoor, who met him accidentally, the impostor has disappeared, considerably in the debt of the neighbouring shopkeepers. Once or twice, in the absence of the Incumbent, the ticket-of-leave convict has performed Divine service.

The Colliery Explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the deaths of the thirty-nine persons who lost their lives by the explosion of the colliery of Messrs. Kenworthy was concluded on Saturday last. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to their deaths by an explosion of gas in the new mine on the 31st of July, but how such explosion was caused it does not appear."

Accidental Poisoning of a Lady.—Mrs. Escott, a lady of large fortune, residing in Somersetshire, died a few days ago from taking in mistake solution of acetate of morphia. She had latterly been confined to her bed-room by a severe attack of low fever, and had been in the habit of taking occasional doses of this powerful drug, which was kept on the mantel-shelf with another phial containing medicine of a different description. The unhappy lady, mistaking the bottles, took an overdose of the acetate of morphia, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of her medical attendant (who happened to be in the house at the time), death resulted in a few hours.

At Chester, on Saturday last, John Blagg, who was indicted for the murder of John Bebbington, a gamekeeper, at Tilstone, on the 16th April, was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

George Jackson—who, with Brown (the latter being respited during her Majesty's pleasure) was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Charlesworth at Abbot's Bromley—was executed at Stafford on Saturday last.

At Lancaster, on Saturday last, Edward Hardman, shoemaker, of Chorley, was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife. Ellen Hardman, at Chorley, on the 5th March, by administering to her antimony. The Judge passed sentence of death, holding out no hope of any remission of the sentence.

Trial of Spollen for the Murder of Mr. Little.—The trial of James Spollen, charged with the murder of the late cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland), commenced on Friday week. On Tuesday, after six days' trial, the jury, on a brief consultation, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." At the announcement of the verdict the prisoner became painfully excited; exclaimed, "My children! my children!" and sank into a state of insensibility, from which he was not recovered for some time. The prisoner, after he had recovered a little, rose and said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I find I am not exactly myself. My convictions are that I have stood before twelve of my countrymen, with happy homes themselves. I thought they would have taken my case into their serious consideration. I will not condemn a woman; but it is a dreadful thing to be in the hands of a female tigress. I should return thanks to the two gentleman, the pillars of the law, upon the bench. I am too sensitive, perhaps, when I say the Crown blackened my character too much; but I have escaped, thanks and praise to the Almighty God. My character seems irretrievably impaired. If I can, I will retire to some colony, where I can eke out a trifling subsistence. I hope it will be in my power to do so. I return thanks to the gentlemen of the press for the manner in which they have been silent during my incarceration." There was great excitement in the crowded court during the scene.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

At length we have reached the beginning of the end. When the Ministerial whitebait dinner (the fish will be fearfully exaggerated this year) is signalled, we have got far into Parliamentary soundings, and the termination of the sessional voyage may be counted by hours. The effect upon the Upper House is very marked. Ten days ago Lord Derby took his departure, and was followed by his immediate deputy, Lord Malmesbury. Lord Ellenborough disappeared two or three days after the arrival of the penultimate India mail, but has most probably reappeared in his usual subdued but watchful attitude since the time of the coming in of the last. Even Lord Brougham has overcome to him a great temptation, namely, full and ample opportunity of having all the talk of the House to himself, and has betaken himself to a purer atmosphere than that which comes into the open windows of the Palace of Westminster from the abounding—with mud—river which flows so pestilentially along its sewer-pierced banks. The Episcopate is represented only by the Bishop of London, whose whereabouts is always necessarily metropolitan; excepting that the Bishop of St. David's has looked in one or two evenings to see if he can get an opportunity of finishing "viva voce" a controversy which he has been carrying on in the newspapers with a member of the Lower House; and the Bishop of Oxford, by appearing on one occasion, has indicated that he is not too far off to be ready for a last blow at the Divorce Bill, when it comes back (if it ever does) amended from the Commons. The Peerage part of the Ministry, represented principally by Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll, remain in pensive attitudes, staring with dreamy satisfaction on the empty Opposition benches; and the only sign of activity among them is exhibited by Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose business it is to move the formal stages of bills about which there is nothing to say. The silence is only broken by the occasional ebullitions of Lord Monteagle and Lord Campbell, undoubted possessors of the least pleasant voices and the most dreary styles of all the members of their Lordships' House—a very twin of monotony and dulness. In short, the hereditary branch of the Legislature has quietly dropped into the condition which some politicians wish to be normal, namely that of a registry for the bills of the Commons.

That House, however, holds out a striking contrast. Sit, sit, from twelve one morning to half-past two the next; talk, debate, squabble, divide, postpone, amend, consider, reconsider—all goes on as hotly and as persistently as in the vigour-giving month of March. The leaders are all in their places, and the new members are not the only long-enduring attendants in this harassing Session; for the regular nibblers at details, and the day-by-day askers of questions—your Norths, and Bentincks, and Williamses, and Newdegates, and Willoughbys, and Ayrtons, and Coxes, and all the "dii minores" whose business and whose pleasure it is to keep the Ministerial waters in a state of uncalm—are still at their posts; and, above all, they contrived to do a Parliamentary deed of dreadful note the other note by putting the Government into a most distressful minority on the subject of the purchase of a Protestant chapel in Paris, Mr. Wilson, who is always leader in Committee, being rather too confident, because he had just got through a difficult vote of £10,000 for churches in London. It is really astonishing how lifelike the conversations in Committee of Supply still are. All sorts of smart episodes are always turning up; and, if the annals of this sort of sitting were written as fully and as truly as are those of full-dress debates, they would be found far more amusing. Look at the recent sharp give-and-take conversation which occurred when the Divorce Bill was postponed from Monday to Thursday. Why, really one or two things were said which, in the days when a sword was a part of a gentleman's dress, would have caused two or three encounters in the lobby, and most certainly the Attorney-General would have had two or three affairs on his hands. Again, a mere newspaper report can give no idea of the comicality of the scene, in which the honourable member for Boston went direct to the placating of Mr. Spooner and the abnegation of that gentleman's opposition to the collection of portraits of British worthies, by the suggestion that the picture of the celebrated member for North Warwickshire should form a part of the gallery in question. Those who are personally acquainted with that amiable and excellent man, Mr. Spooner, can alone appreciate the fun of the thing. The only difficulty that seems to lie in the way of realising the notion is that Rembrandt is not alive to paint the portrait.

What wonderful courage Lord John Russell has! How calm and unconcerned he appeared the other night when he brought up the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into that legal mare's nest, the application of the new-found Act of Parliament relating to oaths to be taken by members of Parliament! He handed in the report, which declared that the two branches of the Legislature were not included in an "et cetera" in a clause in an Act of Parliament, as if he were really glad of it, and he withdrew his Oaths Bill for the present Session with as much "sang froid" as if he had believed that Lord Palmerston had intended to let him pass it now or at any time. In fact, Lord John seems to think that he stands pretty much in the position that the Duke of Wellington was once supposed to hold, that of standing counsel to the nation, and that it is his duty to come in with lofty abstract advice at critical moments, and to stand on high (or a fourth bench in the House of Commons) as the exponent of difficulties and the arbiter of crises. Well, there is no satisfaction like that of believing that one has a mission. An eminent instance of this belief was displayed by Lord John in his speech in that full-dress debate on Indian affairs, which embraced almost all the leaders, on Tuesday evening, and which must have made people rub their eyes at their breakfast-tables when they saw the vast area of printed talk which was spread before them on one of the hottest August mornings of the hottest of all possible summers. Nevertheless, there was compensation towards the end of the evening, when at last, after a long-drawn-out dealing with them, which is almost unprecedented, the estimates for the year were concluded. This is a great sessional epoch, for now the Appropriation Bill can be introduced, with the advent of which the chances of the end of the Session are merged into reality; and one may venture to say that the hour of release is actually at hand—say the 24th inst.

Anna-Fermina Lady Bellew died on the 3rd inst. at Barmeath, the family seat, in the county of Louth. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Don Josef de Mendoza y Rios, was married, the 19th January, 1829, to Patrick, present Lord Bellew. Her Ladyship was in her fifty-seventh year, and leaves a son and four daughters.

Committal of a Collier for Working with a Naked Light.—On Tuesday, at Barnsley, Roger Benyon, a collier, in the employ of Messrs. Craik and Co., of the East Gawber Colliery—who was proved to have taken off the top of his safety-lamp, and worked with it in that state, notwithstanding strict orders that no naked light should be used in that part of the workings, on account of the known prevalence of gas—was committed to Wakefield House of Correction for two months to hard labour.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from page* 175.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Captain Hamilton took the oaths and his seat for the Falkirk district of burghs, in the room of Mr. Merry, unseated on petition.

The Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention Bill was passed through Committee *pro formâ*, after some opposition from Mr. Roebuck and other members, and ordered to be recommitted for further discussion.

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the various votes of money agreed to.

Sir J. Ramsden obtained leave to bring in a bill empowering the Government to make certain arrangements respecting the pay, clothing, and other expenses of the disembodied militia in the United Kingdom.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after an explanatory statement, moved resolutions suspending the reduction in the Customs duties on tea and sugar, which were appointed to come into operation at prescribed dates during the next two years, and continuing those imposts at their present rates until April, 1860. Adverting to the financial consequences anticipated from the mutiny in India, Sir G. C. Lewis stated that the directors of the East India Company found themselves under no necessity of applying to the Government for pecuniary assistance. Their present means were ample to meet existing difficulties. With regard to this country, also, he was persuaded that the ways and means already granted by Parliament would suffice for all the probable wants of the current financial year.—Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Disraeli, and other members, having briefly commented upon various points connected with taxation and finance, the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were disposed of, and the House rose at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The following bills passed through Committee—viz., Burial Acts Amendment, Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland), Married Women's Reversionary Interest, New Zealand Loan Guarantee, New Zealand Company's Claims, and New Zealand Government Act Amendment.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Municipal Corporations, and Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock,

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill, resuming the discussion on clause 25.

Lord J. Manners moved an amendment to give to the wife the right of divorce *a mensâ et thoro* for adultery committed by her husband in the conjugal residence.

The Attorney-General opposed the amendment, which would introduce a change into the law not contemplated by the bill.

Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment, and again urged the necessity of giving further time for considering the details of the bill generally.

Mr. Drummond said he should support the amendment, and every amendment for placing the woman upon the same footing as the man.

Mr. Hughesson, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Ayrton severally supported the amendment.

Mr. Henley advocated the extension of the Scotch law to England.

The Lord Advocate said the law of Scotland placed the two sexes upon a perfect equality, and, in his opinion, very justly. The effect of the law in Scotland was that for every three cases of divorce obtained by the husband two were obtained by the wife. He, however, opposed the amendment, because he believed that so extensive an alteration of the bill would have the effect of preventing its passing altogether.

Lord J. Manners charged the Attorney-General with disrespect to the Committee in refusing even to discuss the amendment.

The Attorney-General said the adoption of the amendment would go far beyond the object of the bill. If it were considered advisable materially to change the law of marriage, the House could legislate at a more convenient time; but the country would hardly regard with credit the hollow protestations of men who, while they laboured hard to prove that marriage ought to be regarded under all circumstances as indissoluble, sought to go beyond the bill itself in providing facilities for its dissolubility.

Mr. Gladstone indignantly repudiated the charge of inconsistency, and in turn accused the Attorney-General of promoting the bill ministerially, not out of any devotion to its principle, but merely as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water to the Cabinet ("Cheers," and laughter).

Lord Palmerston regarded the proceedings of the supporters of the amendment as a deliberate retractation of their previous declaration of the undissolubility of marriage. With regard to the principle of the amendment he thought no reasonable man, whatever might be his opinion of the moral offence, would say that there was an equality of consequences between the case of the wife and that of the husband. The great objection, however, to the amendment was that it would give great facilities for collusion between the husband and wife for the purpose of procuring divorce. As he was extremely anxious to pass the bill, if the Committee wished to adopt the amendment he would not oppose it.

Mr. Henley said they were only just getting into the difficulties of the bill.

Lord J. Russell spoke in favour of the amendment, deprecating the acerbity of tone which had been introduced into the debate. He hoped that the bill would be a final measure upon the subject of divorce.

After some discussion the amendment was adopted. No further progress was made in the measure, when the sitting was suspended at ten minutes to four o'clock until six o'clock.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the evening sitting Mr. Wilson brought in the Appropriation Bill, which was read a first time.

DIVORCE BILL.

The House again went into Committee on this bill, resuming the discussion on clause 25

The one clause (25) occupied the attention of the Committee up to the adjournment of the House.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner, according to the *Globe*, is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

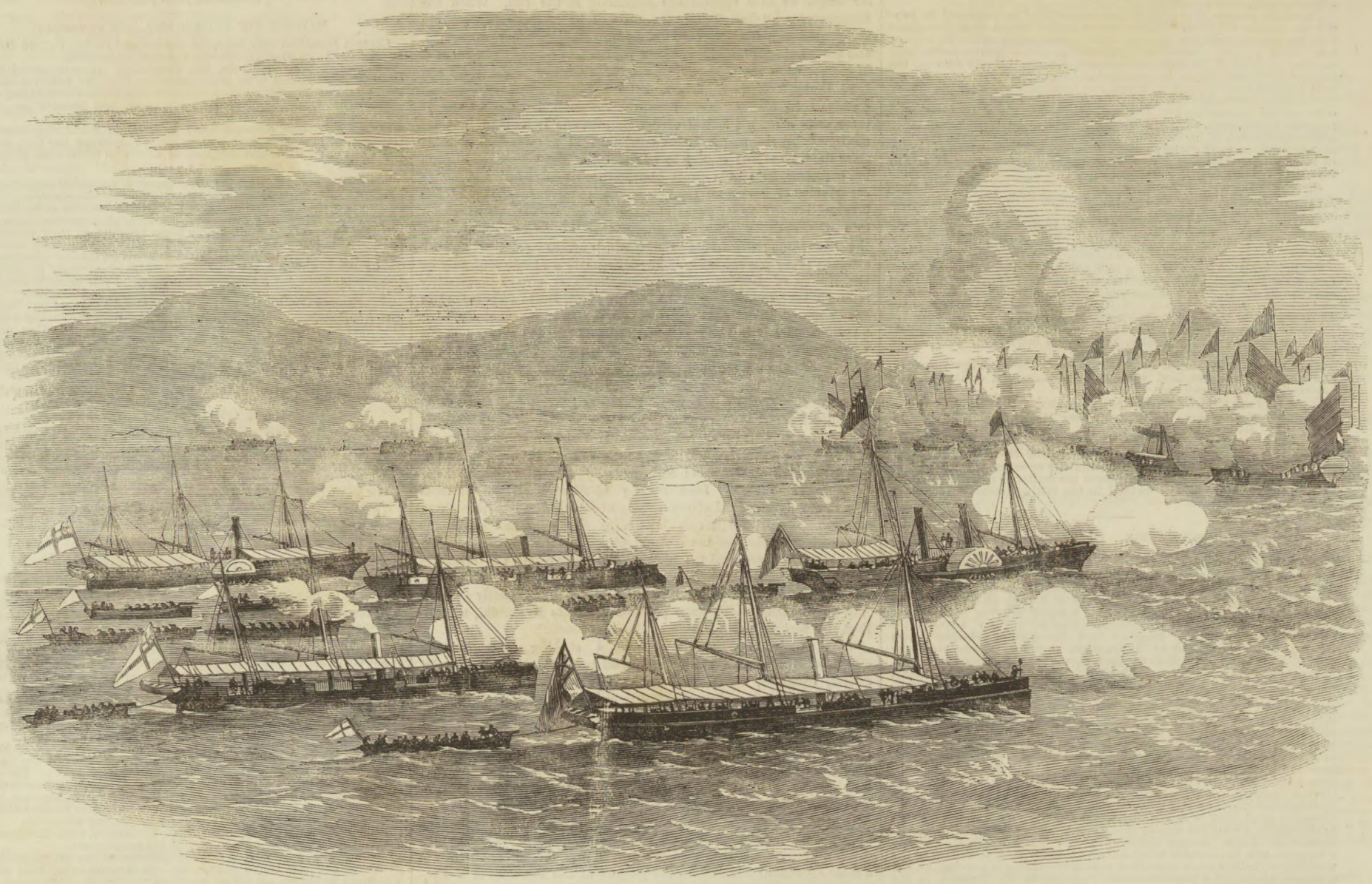
Dinner to Three Thousand Pitmen.—The Marchioness of Londonderry gave on Saturday last her usual dinner to 3000 workmen employed in her colliery and works. A pavilion was erected for the occasion in the grounds of Seaham Hall. An extraordinary quantity of materials, edible and fluid, had to be provided for regaling so large a company. Beef and mutton and plum-pudding, with bread, and plenty of good beer, formed the staple of the supply at all the tables in the area of the interior. The butcher meat provided for the occasion consisted of eight beasts, of 55 st. each, and 32 sheep, of 5 st. each. There were also 500 plum-puddings of 5 lb. each, and 60 barrels of beer. The Marchioness, in taking her place on the platform, was accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr. John Vandeleur Steward, with several of the clergy of the neighbourhood, and others, either guests at the hall, or persons of station connected with the surrounding districts. In the course of an animated speech to the men her Ladyship earnestly entreated them to be careful and prudent, and to take warning from the dreadful explosions at Lundhill Colliery and elsewhere; "for," said her Ladyship emphatically, "I think any great calamity among you would break my heart." The Marchioness dwelt much upon the importance of the men educating themselves and their children—means for which had been placed at their disposal; and, in conclusion, offered to erect a building, to be called "The Pitman's Home," for worn-out and infirm pitmen, and to contribute fairly towards its maintenance—though such an institution should, her Ladyship thought, be in a great degree self-supporting. We shall engrave this very striking scene next week.——The Marchioness of Londonderry recently made a purchase of Bibles from the British and Foreign Society to the amount of £2000, and presented them to the workpeople on her estates, first writing the name of the recipient in each copy.

Death by a Spring Gun.—On Monday week a gun-finisher, named Adam Bressnall, was accidentally shot by a spring gun on the premises of Mr. Phillips, in Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham. As a guard against thieves, a spring gun, loaded with slugs, was placed in such a position that on the door being opened the contents of the weapon would be discharged at the intruder. A secret wire at the outside of the door communicated with the trigger, and on this being removed Bressnall could enter the workshop in safety. On Monday, however, he omitted to detach the wire, and on stepping into the room the weapon exploded, and the unfortunate man, receiving the charge in his chest and side, fell back mortally wounded. He died on the following morning.

"Judge Cresswell" in the Dock.—Some merriment was created at the Manchester Police Court, on Saturday last, on there being placed before them in the dock a man boasting the name of Judge Cresswell, along with another person whose title indicated less connection with the law, both of whom had been found drunk in the street.

Treat given to Charity Children.—On Wednesday Mr. Alderman Rose gave his annual treat, at his beautiful place at Cranford, to the charity school children of the wards of Queenhithe and Vintry, and of the parish of Cranford. The children, numbering about 200, were all treated to an excellent dinner, and to tea and coffee afterwards. In the interval they enjoyed a variety of amusing exercises in the spacious grounds, and spent a day of no ordinary pleasure.

THE WAR IN CHINA.



COMMODORE ELLIOT LEADING GUN-BOATS TO THE ATTACK OF MANDARIN JUNKS IN ESCAPE CREEK, MAY 25, 1857.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE BATTLE OF ESCAPE CREEK.

For the following account of this expedition, under Commodore Elliot, and the operations of which lasted during the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, we are indebted to the *Times* Correspondent in China:—

There are four creeks running from the Canton river eastward. The northernmost of these is Escape Creek (engraved at page 168); next, to the south, is Tszekee Creek, which is, in fact, but part of Escape Creek; about four miles further to the south is an entrance called Second Bar Creek, and four miles still southwards is a larger inlet called Sawshee Channel. Only the mouths of these four inlets are marked in the chart. They were supposed to communicate with each other further inland, but nothing certain was known upon the subject.

About five miles up Escape Creek a large fleet of Mandarin junks had lain for some time, and here it was that the operations were commenced.

On the morning of Monday, the 25th of May, Commodore Elliot, in the *Hong-Kong* gun-boat, followed by the *Bustard*, the *Stanch*, the *Starling*, and the *Forbes*, and towing the boats and boats' crews of the *Inflexible*, the *Hornet*, and the *Tribune*, steamed into the creek, and came upon forty-one Mandarin junks, moored across the stream. Each was armed with a long 24 or 32 pound gun forward, and also with from four to six 9-pounders. The first shot fired after she got within range struck the *Hong-Kong*, and for some minutes the shot came thick aboard of her. The other gun-boats now came up, and, forming in as loose order as possible, immediately opened fire. The junks stood for some time, and returned the fire with spirit. It requires no small amount of steadiness and courage to work that large exposed gun, rising in the bows of the junk, and without a scrap of projection to the man who fires it. After some little time confusion seemed to increase. They are all swift vessels, impelled by oars or sails. Several of them got under way and turned for flight up the creek. Immediately they did so they were comparatively powerless, for their stern guns were of small calibre and were not well served. The steamers pressed on in pursuit; but the waters shoaled. The gun-boats drew from seven feet to seven feet six inches; the flat-bottomed Mandarin junks can float in three feet. One by one the steam gun-boats grounded; but the Commodore's cry was "Never mind, push on!" They had towed behind them the boats of the larger ships. Quickly as a steamer got fast in the mud the men swarmed into the boats, manned the gun in her bows, and rowed off in pursuit. At last there was not a steamer afloat, the junks were in full flight up the creek, the rowboats were in hot pursuit. It was hard work, for these are swift vessels, and, with forty Chinese pulling for dear life, they pass deftly through the shallow and treacherous channels. The guns, however, in the bows of the pursuers told heavily, and when a boat did get alongside the crew always fired a broadside of grape, jumped out on the other side, swam ashore, and were lost in the paddy-fields.

Sixteen junks were thus taken and destroyed in the main creek. Thirteen escaped by dint of swift rowing. The sun was tremendous, and cases of sunstroke were occurring among the men. One junk had in its terror turned up a little inlet to the right, and, being followed, was politely led out. A squadron of ten went up a passage to the left, which is supposed to afford a shallow channel to Canton. They were now, however, so utterly panic-stricken that upon being approached by four boats they were all abandoned and burnt upon the spot.

Thus ended the first day's work.

Commodore Elliot, however, was not satisfied about those thirteen junks. He had suspicions also that there were a great many more in those creeks.

The next day was employed in stopping the four boltholes of this rabbit warren. Captain Forsyth in the *Hornet* was now left to guard Escape Creek. The *Inflexible* had her broadsides bearing upon the entrance to the Second Bar Creek. Captain Edgell in the *Tribune* took charge of the Sawshee Channel. All the points of escape into Canton river being thus closed, Commodore Elliot and his gun-boats, with all the ships' boats of his squadron in tow, on Wednesday morning set forth to explore the Sawshee Channel. For twelve miles his gun-boats found water, but found nothing else; but the Commodore saw a very remarkable pagoda, which he had seen the day before when running up the Escape Creek, and he felt convinced that these creeks were all in communication. He also met a Chinaman who told him that four of his friends who had escaped on Monday had got away to a town whereof this pagoda is the principal building, and which we now know to be Tung-koon. Abandoning his steamers, therefore, he took to his boats, and, after rowing for twelve miles between paddy-fields, rounded a point of the creek and found himself close in with the town of Tung-koon, and also with a fleet of junks (one of them of great size and splendour), and under a battery. The Chinese were utterly unprepared for this sudden meeting. The English boats fired all their guns, gave a cheer, and made a rush; the Chinese jumped overboard without firing a shot.

Now, however, came the worst part of the affair. It was necessary to destroy these junks, and it was desirable to take away the chief junk. But the boats were in the midst of a city. The crews of the junks established themselves in houses and fired upon the sailors with jingalls. The Marines were obliged to form and charge in the streets. The Mandarin junk was found to have powder upon her deck and trains communicating between her and the streets. Then a house close to her was set on fire, and up she went, nearly carrying

STANCH. STARLING. HONG-KONG.

BURNING OF TWENTY-SEVEN JUNKS TAKEN IN ESCAPE CREEK, MAY 25, 1857.

an English pinnace up with her. Twelve large junks were here destroyed. The sailors who had no sails in their row boats, having now done their work, hardly cared to pull back again. Sails, therefore, were improvised out of the mats and other spoil of the junks, and they came sailing down Sawshee Channel in guise which might have puzzled the master of each ship to recognise his own boat.

In this affair one man out of every ten engaged was hit—a large average even in European warfare. Such was the result of the expedition of the Escape Creek.

TRAVELLING IN NEPAUL.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying pen-and-ink Sketch of an officer and his family ascending one of the mountain passes of Nepaul.

The following is an extract from a letter recently written to a relative at home, by Captain C. H. Byers, 70th B.N.I., and Assistant Resident at Nepaul, descriptive of his journey to Katmandoo, accompanied by his wife and child:—

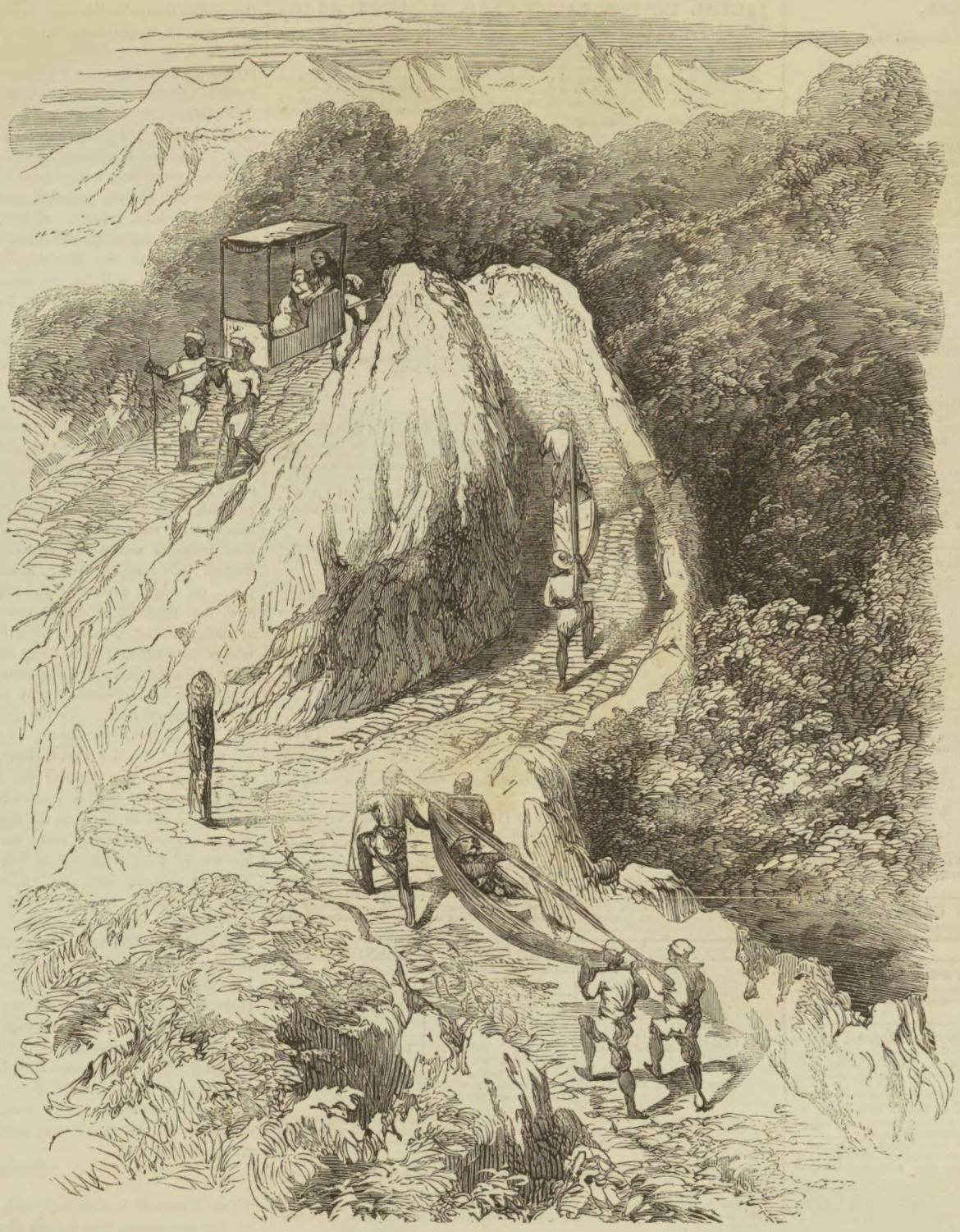
"We started again, and proceeded through a lovely pass, winding round and round through these lower hills, and crossing the stream some fifty times, over as many bridges formed of trees laid across the rocks.

"As the sun was declining we approached the foot of the first *high* mountain which separates the Teraie from Nepaul, and reached Bhimpedee at 5.30 p.m. Here we were, according to the prescribed programme, only to remain a few minutes, to change our conveyances, our palkees being thence sent back to Segowlie by the return bearers.

"Dearest G. and baby were put into a 'tonjohn,' and the ayah and I got each into a 'dharee.' The ascent was very steep; but in one hour and a quarter we reached a small fort, called Seesaghurry, on the top of the *first* pass, and 1600 feet above the level of the plain we had just left."

The valley of Nepaul—one of the most delightful regions in the world—is thus described by Thornton:—

"According to Kirkpatrick, the valley of Nepaul, on all sides surrounded by hills, is 'nearly of an oval figure; its greatest extent is from north to south, in which direction it may be computed at twelve horizontal miles. It stretches from east to west about nine miles, and its circuit is roughly estimated by the inhabitants at twenty-five coss, or from forty to fifty miles. It is bounded on the north and south by very stupendous mountains, near the foot of which rise several of those humbler eminences called collines in Switzerland; indeed the bottom of the valley, besides being in general extremely uneven and intersected by deep ravines, occasioned by autumnal inundations, is speckled throughout at various distances with similar little hills.'



MODE OF TRAVELLING IN NEPAUL.

"Viewed from Chanudraghiri, the scene is thus described by the same writer:—'From hence the eye not only expatiates on the waving valley of Nepaul, beautifully and thickly dotted with villages, and abundantly chequered with rich fields, fertilised by numerous meandering streams, but also embraces on every side a wide expanse of charming and diversified country. It is the landscape in front, however, that most powerfully attracts the attention; the scenery in this direction rising to an amphitheatre, and exhibiting to the delighted view the cities and numberless temples of the valley below, and stupendous mountain of Sheopoori; the still supertowering Jib Jibea, clothed to its snow-capped peak with pendulous forests; and finally the gigantic Himaleh, forming the majestic background to this wonderful and sublime picture.'

"Hindoo records describe the valley of Nepaul as originally an immense lake, which in the progress of time gradually retired between the banks of the Bhagmutty. The statement would appear to be borne out by the physical aspect of the valley, the waving nature of the ground strongly resembling the bed of a large body of water, and the soil, which consists of a rick black mould, being evidently an alluvial deposit."

NYNEE TAL.

In this hill station in the Himalaya, we learn from the recent news from India, most of the officers and English families who escaped from the insurrections at Delhi and Meerut are stated to have taken refuge.

Nynee Tal is situated in the British district of Kumaon—a town on the route from Rampoor to Almora, twenty-two miles S.W. by S. of the latter. It lies around a lake which is 6409 feet above the level of the sea. At 2323 feet above the lake is Cheenur, the highest mountain, This new settlement has been known to the English only about fourteen years. It is extensively resorted to as a sanitarium, and a market has thus been opened for the productions of the neighbouring country, which, it is represented, is of considerable advantage to its cultivators. A church dedicated to St. John in the Wilderness was erected here by public subscription in 1847.

The jungle at the foot of the hill abounds with tigers, leopards, bears, &c.; and it was on a shooting excursion that a party of officers discovered the lake. The bazaar is well situated, and contains a market and several shops. The lake is well stocked with fish. The rains are heavy, but the climate is almost the finest in the world.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a subscriber for the accompanying View of this new mountain home.

THE LAKE AND BAZAAR OF NYNEE TAL, HIMALAYA, THE REFUGE OF ENGLISH FAMILIES WHO HAVE ESCAPED FROM THE INSURRECTIONS IN DELHI, MEERUT, ETC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 16.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
Monday, 17.—Riots at Manchester, 1819.
Tuesday, 18.—Battle of Lincelles, 1793.
Wednesday, 19.—Sir G. Cockburn died, 1853.
Thursday, 20.—Taking of Adrianople by the Russians, 1829.
Friday, 21.—Blackcock shooting begins. W. India Docks opened, 1802.
Saturday, 22.—Mr. Hind discovered a new comet, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22, 1857.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 50	11 35	—	0 14	0 48	1 17	1 45	2 7	2 28	2 48	3 5	3 25	3 40	3 59

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Two Nights of Mr. Charles Mathews previous to his departure for America.—Monday (by desire, and Last Time), "The Game of Speculation" and "A Curious Case." Tuesday, for the Benefit of Mr. Charles Mathews, "Not a Bad Judge," "Patter versus Clatter," and "Little Toddlekins"—in all of which Mr. Mathews will sustain his original characters. On Wednesday and during the week the new Comedy of "Victims" will be resumed. After which Mr. T. P. Cooke will appear for a few nights more in "Black-eyed Susan."

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE—LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the SEASON.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (Last Night), Shakespeare's play of the TEMPEST, preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday and Friday, PAUL PRY; THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE. Tuesday and Thursday, LIKE AND UNLIKE; THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE. Wednesday and Saturday, THE GREEN BUSHES; WELCOME LITTLE STRANGER, and FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE SEVEN DIALS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY AUGUST 17, and during the Week, the entertainments will commence with the Grand Equestrian and Oriental Spectacle, entitled EL HYDER, the CHIEF of the GHAUT MOUNTAINS. After which a matchless display of Mr. W. Cooke's SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrienne Madlle. Melilos. Concluding with a risible Farce.

LYCEUM THEATRE ROYAL.—Monday next, August 17, Professor ANDERSON, Great Wizard of the North, in a remodelled form of his celebrated Entertainment of Magic and Mystery produced as a NIGHT in WONDER WORLD; with novel experiments, extraordinary surprises, and scenic accessories never before introduced. The entirely new magical effects produced by the Diablotin of the Thoughts, the Hercules Traction, the Thaumaturgic Hat-box, and the other recent additions to the répertoire of wonders, render the entertainment doubly as mysterious, and a hundredfold more astonishing than in the form when presented at the same theatre in 1855 for nearly 150 successive nights.—Monday, August 17. Private boxes, £2 2s., £1 10s. 6d., and £1 1s; stalls, 4s; dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 3s; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. No half-price. Doors open half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock. The box-office now open, under the direction of Mr. F. Chatterton, jun., daily from 11 till 4. Private boxes and stalls may be secured at all the public libraries. The great Conundrum contest for the 150 guinea prize on September 14.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—The celebrated Miss GLYN is engaged, and will appear every evening. Important Notice: These great artistes Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have consented to appear for Eighteen Nights, commencing on Monday, Sept. 7.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will Recommence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.—The Château des Fleurs de Londres open every day. Dancing on the new monster platform to Grattan Cook's monster band. Commences at seven o'clock. Brilliantly illuminated gardens. Admission one shilling.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Will CLOSE on the 31st inst.—Admission, 1s.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Increasing Attraction! Crowded Houses!! Renewal of Engagement for Six Nights longer!!—The renowned CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will appear Every Evening at Half-past Eight, and on Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. Mitchell's Library.

GRAND FETES on SATURDAYS, 15th and 22nd inst., at the CRYSTAL PALACE, for the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, with special attractions. Doors open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children half-price.
35, Ludgate-hill. JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Sec.
It is hoped the friends of the Society will do their utmost to secure a large attendance. It is especially solicited and trusted that employers will, with their usual kindness, lend their valuable co-operation.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.
This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonicon, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul—a feat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commencing at half-past two and eight o'clock:—

Monday,	August 17, Worthing.	Thursday,	August 20, Lewes.
Tuesday,	„ 18, Brighton.	Friday,	„ 21, Hastings.
Wednesday,	„ 19, Ditto.	Saturday,	„ 22, Rye.

Notice.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns preceding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE and GREAT EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Star Company of Great Britain and matchless Stud of 60 Horses and Ponies, which for beauty and training are not equalled in the world. The Mammoth Circus erected for the Company's performance will be found most complete in the general arrangement; the splendid Cortége of Carriages and Horses will make their Triumphal Procession into Newnham on Monday, August 17th; Gloucester, Tuesday, 18th; Cheltenham, Wednesday, 19th; Evesham, Thursday, 20th; Upton, Friday, 21st; and Malvern, Saturday, 22nd; and give Two Grand Representations in each town. Agent in Advance, Mr. T. S. Kinnear; Leader of the Band, Mr. W. Allen; Acting Manager, Mr. Geo. Francis; Director and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Hengler.

NORFOLK and NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the principal Charities in Norfolk and Norwich, under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge. Conductor Mr. Benedict.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of SEPTEMBER, Grand Miscellaneous Concerts, including Spohr's Symphony, the "Seasons;" Howard Glover's "Tam o' Shanter;" a portion of Pearson's "Faust," and choice selections from the musical productions of other eminent composers.
On Wednesday Morning, the 16th of September, Spohr's Sacred Cantata "God, Thou art Great;" Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang; or Hymn of Praise;" and Mozart's "Requiem."
On Thursday Morning, the 17th of September, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Haydn's "Seasons."
On Friday Morning, the 18th of September, the "Messiah."
Principal Singers: Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Leonhardi (her first appearance in England), Madame Weiss, Mrs. Lockey, and Mdlle. Piccolomini; Signor Gardoni, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Miranda, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti.
The Band will include the most eminent professors from London; and, comprising the Chorus, will consist of nearly 400 performers.
On Friday Evening, the 18th of September, a Fancy Dress Ball, the ball band being conducted by Mr. Weippert.
The performances and ball will be in St. Andrew's Hall.
ROGER KERRISON, J. B. MORGAN, } Hon. Secs.

A LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY next, at Twelve o'clock, by Dr. W. WASHINGTON EVANS, at his residence, 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London, on his successful and harmless treatment (without pain) of Cancer, Tumours, Scrofula, Consumption, Ulceration, and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, by his Antiseptic treatment and the Acacia Charcoal, prepared by electricity. See three last Lectures, post-free 1s. each.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, Surrey, the most beautiful estate in the Kingdom.—Hundreds of Patients, many among the Medical Profession, having long suffered from Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c., after despairing of recovery by other means, have been cured by this most agreeable method. HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living Marine and Fresh-water ANIMALS and PLANTS, Sea-water, Tanks, Glasses, and every other requisite, on SALE. An illustrated, Priced, and Descriptive List on application. The tanks by Saunders and Woolcott, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's-park, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DEBENTURES.—The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS upon the DEBENTURES of the COMPANY, to replace Debentures falling due. The Debentures may be issued at three, five, or seven years, as may be agreed.
Coupons for the half-yearly interest will be attached to the Bonds, payable to the Union Bank of London. Proposals to be sent to the Secretary. By order
Crystal Palace, July 11, 1857. GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

PASSAGES to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., engaged free of commission. Outfits provided. Agency for officers and civilians of the E.I. Company's Service. By C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London—Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Baggage and Parcels shipped and forwarded. Insurances effected.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

ROYAL BOSTON YACHT CLUB REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1857.
First Prize.—A Splendid SILVER CUP (presented by Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.) for Yachts not exceeding 50 tons. The Second Yacht, £5.
Second Prize.—A PURSE of Sixteen Sovereigns, for Yachts not exceeding 10 tons.
Third Prize.—A PURSE of Seventeen Sovereigns, for Yachts not exceeding 5 tons.
Any Yacht entered in the second or third class, beating the first-class yachts, will be entitled to the Cup, but have no claim to the prize of the class in which she is entered.
Further particulars as to Entries and regulations to be ascertained on application to the Secretary. J. MARJASON, Clubhouse, Boston.
White Hart Hotel, 4th August, 1857.

ART UNION of GLASGOW.—The EXHIBITION of the PRIZE PAINTINGS is now OPEN, at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, 5A, Pall-mall East. Admission Free, except on Fridays, when the charge will be One Shilling each. ROBERT ALEXANDER KIDSTON, Acting Secretary A. U. of G.

DISTRESSING CASE.—APPEAL to the BENEVOLENT.
A Gentleman, who was for many years engaged as Parliamentary reporter, met with an accident about three years ago which resulted in the loss of his sight and the paralysis of his right arm and legs, thus rendering him wholly incapable of pursuing any avocation whatever. Having now exhausted all his means, he continues in the same afflicted and helpless state, with a family of young children wholly dependent on him for support. Under these painful circumstances, and there being no fund from which relief can be obtained, a few gentlemen personally acquainted with the sufferer have resolved to lay his case before the public, in the hope of obtaining the sympathy and assistance which they think it deserves. Messrs. Olding and Co., Bankers, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions. The case is also well known to the following gentlemen, who will be happy to receive contributions and afford further particulars, if required:—
Rev. Edward White, Torriano-terrace, Kentish-town, N.W.
Rev. James Fleming, 8, Carlton-villas, Tufnell-park, Kentish-town, N.W.
Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, N.W.
Mr. Thos. Reynolds, 10, Camden-square, N.W.
Mr. H. R. Ellington, 45, Newgate-street.
Mr. R. Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

MONEY ADVANCED WITHOUT SURETIES.—NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK, 10, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Loans from £5 to £500 with sureties; Loans from £5 to £200 without sureties. Bills discounted, Money advanced on bills of Sale, &c. G. LAURENCE, Manager.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, an experienced ASSITANT, who has been accustomed to West-end trade. He will have to board and lodge in the house. Apply, by letter only, to T. Stephenson, 99, Oxford-street.

ECONOMIC FUNERAL COMPANY (Limited), 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Funerals conducted to suit the tastes and wishes of all classes. Extremely moderate charges.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred, also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London. Mr. Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c. An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS. Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

TO TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN.
CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents. Price 12s. 6d. May be had at the bookstalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

OFFICERS returning to India are invited to inspect the large and varied assortment of MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, with all the recent Improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street.—N.B. Sole Agent for the Small and Powerful Opera and Race Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. — MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
Trains leave King's-cross Station, London, at	7.30 9.30 10. 0 11. 0	1.45 5.30. 8.45	7.30 10.30	5.30. ..
Trains leave London-road Station, Manchester, at	6. 5 9.55 9.20 11.30	1.45 5.20 9.30 ..	7. 0 11.45	5.20 ..

Fares: 35s. First Class; 25s. Second Class; and 15s. 8d. Third Class.
Day Tickets, available for Seven Days, are issued by any Train from KING'S CROSS TO MANCHESTER AT 52s. 6d. FIRST CLASS, and 37s. 6d. SECOND CLASS.
Commencing the 8th of August.—Excursion Trains will leave King's-cross every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.40 morning, for Manchester; and Manchester every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11.0 morning, for King's-cross, by which Tickets available for for four or seven days will be issued at
21s. First Class | 12s. 6d. Covered Carriages.
And Excursion Tickets, available for 28 days, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays, will be issued at
37s. First Class | 17s. Covered Carriages.
Tickets for the above Excursions can be obtained at the King's cross station; and at the Great Northern Company's Offices, 32, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 264, Holborn; or 16, Fish-street-hill.
For further particulars see the Time-tables of the Company, and the Excursion Handbills
Care must be taken at Manchester to ask for Tickets by the Great Northern Route.
King's-cross Station, 31st July, 1857. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager

India and China.—Notwithstanding the extension of the present Number of the Illustrated London News to Two Sheets and Supplement, we are unable to include in it several Engravings announced last week. Foremost among these are Illustrations of the Seat of War in India and China, by our own Artists and Correspondents; and the Laying of the Atlantic Cable: which will appear next week, with Engravings of the Dinner to Three Thousand Pitmen at Seaham; the Crystal Palace Poultry Show Prizes; Halifax Park, &c.

The present Number of the Illustrated London News consists of Two Sheets and a Coloured Supplement. Price 10d., Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

The intelligence brought by the usual Overland Mail from India, if it do not increase, can certainly not be said to lessen, the public anxiety. The news from Bombay dates to the 14th, and from Calcutta to the 5th, of July. The previous mail brought authentic information from Delhi to the 17th of June; the mail of which the telegraphic announcement reached London on Wednesday night brings the news to the 27th—an interval of ten days, during which the city still remained in possession of the mutineers. Considerable reinforcements of British troops had reached General Barnard, who was still encamped before the walls, awaiting the moment for an assault at the head of a force comprising about 8000 European and 5000 Native troops. The mutineers had made several desperate sorties, every one of which was repulsed with little damage to the British, but with great loss to the rebels. Delhi was reported by prisoners to be full of sick and wounded—with the scourge of Cholera as well as the scourge of Dissension prevalent in the native ranks. General Van Cortlandt, marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, had been twice attacked by the rebels, and had twice defeated them—on the last occasion near Sirsa, inflicting on them a loss of 200 men, who were left dead on the field, and a large number of prisoners. At Calcutta the arrival of the *Simoom* with the 5th Fusiliers, and the subsequent arrivals from Singapore of British troops originally destined for China, had tended to restore confidence, which had been to some extent weakened, if not shaken, by the non-receipt of more decisive news from Delhi. The last mail had prepared the public mind to believe that, as regards the army of Bengal, the worst was known. But this, it appears, was not exactly the case, for some stations were still faithful at that time. Not so at present. The mutiny, like a fire in the prairie, has devoured everything within its destined circle; and there are now to be reported the defection of the native troops at the nine towns and cities, of more or less importance, of Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Agore, Nowgaon, Banda, Futtyghur, Mhow, and Indore. These are all within the presidency of Bengal, some of them in close proximity to Delhi, and some at distances of several hundred miles from each other. Further mutinies in Bengal it is impossible to hear of, from the simple fact that there are no longer any regiments which have not mutinied. All this is gloomy enough. When we add the negative but most gratifying information that the loyalty of the armies of Bombay and Madras remains unshaken by the stirring events in which their false brethren of Bengal have taken so deplorable a part, we have well-nigh exhausted the budget of Indian news.

The verdict of the British people and Government upon this state of affairs will be as before. They may be somewhat disappointed to hear that Delhi has not fallen; but the disappointment will only inspire them with increased energy and determination to establish, at any cost, the supremacy of their arms and authority; to take signal vengeance, for the sake of the future, on the sanguinary and treacherous villains of the Bengal army who, without popular sympathy to aid them, have convulsed an empire for the purposes of a baseless military ambition; and to postpone all other questions relating to India, however important they may be, until the last spark of this conflagration shall have been trodden out by superior and unrelenting power. There are faint-hearted persons, no doubt, who imagine that we shall lose India; there are others who, with no knowledge and with little patriotism, declare that India is not worth retaining; and there are others who, instead of lending their influence, whether of tongue, or pen, or high position, to support the arms, the honour, and the dignity of their country, take a gloomy pleasure in exaggerating the difficulties before it, and, we might say, a wicked pleasure in representing that the mutineers are not without some right on their side, and that the nation has fully deserved all that it has yet suffered or may suffer, by its neglect or its misgovernment of India. To the faint-hearted we say, England will not, and cannot, lose India, even if Delhi should hold out for six months. To the second class—to the politicians who have no objects higher than those of the shop, and a farthing's profit on every penny they turn over—we assert that India *is* worth keeping, and that it will be kept, as the most precious jewel in our imperial diadem; worth infinitely more than the independence of Turkey, for which near upon one hundred millions were paid by England alone, and for which England was ready, in case of need, to pay two or three hundred millions more. To those—especially to members of Parliament and ex-Ministers—who try to discourage their countrymen, and to play Cassandra—not before the storm burst, when they might have done good service, but while it is raging around us—we would represent the decency, not to say the patriotism, of holding their tongues. If they have counsel to give, let them give it; but reproach and crimination are out of place when there is work to be done. Thirty thousand British troops are already on their way to India, or have arrived there; and a second thirty thousand will follow, should necessity arise. Ay, even three times thirty thousand will be raised and sent, should our hold of India be really endangered.

"The House of Commons," said the Prime Minister of England to the deputation that waited upon him on the subject of the Toll on the new Bridge at Chelsea, "had lately run wild upon questions of local expenditure." Without knowing the noble Lord's idea of "wildness," or whether it were meant to apply to the rejection of the demand set up by somebody in Paris, and supported by the Government, of £10,000 to purchase a chapel for the use of the British residents in, or strangers paying casual visits to, that capital, we must admit that, as regards the question of the toll on Chelsea-bridge, the Premier's definition of the conduct of the House was but too correct. To build a bridge in the heart of a great city, and to tax it, is an absurdity. It would not be more foolish to tax a foot-passenger for the privilege of walking down the Strand, Fleet-street, or Cheapside, than it is to tax him for the privilege of passing over Waterloo and Southwark bridges. No doubt the bridges must be maintained out of some funds or other—as London-bridge is, and as all the streets of the metropolis are; but, whatever be the proper way for raising the money, a toll is clearly not the way. We have only to fancy the state of things that would exist if the passage of pedestrians over London-bridge were subject to a toll, to realise the nuisance existing in a minor degree, but still a nuisance, which is created by the toll system as applied to foot passengers. To levy a toll on horses and vehicles is stupid enough, but to tax the walking and the working man is still worse. But this is the system which the House of Commons, in a fit of wildness, refusing on this as on some other occasions to be swayed by the otherwise powerful Premier, has advocated in reference to the Chelsea-bridge. To make the matter more ridiculously wrong, the same House of Commons, or its predecessor, voted the money necessary to purchase and lay out a park for the health and recreation of the inhabitants of that densely-peopled part of London. The House gives money for the park, and allows the park to be free for the people; only the people from the opposite side of the river must not be permitted to visit it unless they pay for the privilege every time they cross the stream. Lord Palmerston's reception of the deputation, and his sympathy with, and concurrence in, the unanswerable arguments put forward by the various speakers, will lead the public to hope that it is not yet too late to return to common sense in this matter, and that the Premier has the power, as he seems to have the will, to remedy the grievance, which is one that more particularly affects the labouring classes. Five per cent for a toll, deducted from the working man passing to his work, out of three shillings a day is a real grievance, which every Englishman can measure and appreciate, and which he would assuredly grumble at were the case his own. So excited is public feeling on the subject in the immediate locality, that there is reason to be apprehensive of tumult and disturbance should the toll be persisted in. In this case, too, as proved by several of the speakers, there is no reason to fear a bad bargain for the Govern-

ment, if a good one be made for the public. The late Mr. Cubitt offered to build a bridge at the same place, at his own expense, and throw it open free to the public, if the Government would sell him its land at the original price paid for it. The Government has 100 acres of land unsold, estimated to be worth £2000 per acre—a sum sufficient to pay for the bridge and to leave a large surplus. In this case Government need not fear any wild freaks on the part of the Commons. It has only to will the thing and to do it; in which case it would entitle itself to the gratitude of all concerned, and to the general commendation of the public.

THE COURT.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, after a very pleasant sojourn with her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Osborne (described at page 154), took their departure on Monday afternoon, and returned *viâ* Havre to Paris

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princesses and Princes of the Royal family, have taken daily carriage airings during the week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived safely at Abergeldie Castle, adjoining Balmoral, from the south, on Saturday last.

The Countess d'Apponyi and the Countess Baumgarten left the Austrian Legation on Saturday for the Continent. His Excellency the Austrian Minister has deferred his departure till the end of the month.

His Excellency the Sardinian Minister will leave town in a few days for Germany.

The marriage of the Right Hon. Frederick Peel with Miss Shelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, of Avington, took place on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of fashionable company.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry:* The Rev. R. S. C. Chermside, M.A., to Netherbury, in Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. A. E. Archer to the Union Curragh; Rev. R. Askew to Little Stonham, Suffolk; Rev. F. Fleming, to Grasmere, Westmorland; Rev. P. E. George to Combe Hay, Somerset; Rev. W. W. Quartley, M.A., to Washfield, near Tiverton; Rev. C. H. Tyler, M.A., to Chelwood, Somerset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. Hext (not West) to St. Veap, Cornwall; Rev. J. A. Ogle, to Sedgeford, Norfolk. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. E B. Chalmer to St. Matthias, Salford, Manchester; Rev. W. C. R. Flint, M.A., to Sunningdale, Berks; Rev. J. Gardner, LL.D., to Skelton, with Brotton, Yorkshire. *Curacies:* Rev. R. L. Armstrong, B.A., to Bucklebury, Berks; Rev. C. R. Bird to Farnham, Suffolk; Rev. R. Baker to Aldringham, Suffolk; Rev. W. B. Bucke to Rendlesham, Suffolk; Rev. A. T. Coates to St. John's, Ryton, Durham; Rev. L. H. Earle, B.A., to Shrivenham, Berks; Rev. H. Herbert to Harkstead and Erwarton, Suffolk; Rev. W. C. Hodgson to Hingham, Norfolk; Rev. W. P. Leech to Flitcham, Norfolk; Rev. E. Lester to Thorndon, Suffolk; Rev. R. J. Simpson to St. Andrew's, Weybread, Suffolk; Rev. E. Siritt to All Saints, Colchester; Rev. J. Whitaker to Piddington, Oxfordshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Connell to St. Barnabas, Homerton, Middlesex; Rev. J. Dawson to Stonegate, Ticehurst; Rev. J. Gilmore to Hurdsfield, Macclesfield; Rev. T. R. Jones to Trinity Church, Huddersfield; Rev. J. Lee to Tilstock, Salop; Rev. R. Parnell to Old Ford, Bow, Middlesex; Rev. R. J. Ridgway to Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells; Rev. J. E. Sedgwick, M.A., to Moulton-street Temporary Church, Strangeways, Manchester, *Chaplancies:* The Rev. J. W. L. Bamfield to H.M.S. *Chesapeake;* Rev. A. Browne to H.M.S. *Pylades;* Rev. R. Croker to H.M.S. *Royal William;* Rev. F. Elmer to the Altrincham Union, Knutsford, Cheshire; Rev. J. Gurney to H.M S. *Brunswick;* Rev. A. T. Lee to the Marquis of Donegal; Rev. E. Reddall to Woodstock Union; Rev. C. Stuart to the General Cemetery at Kensal-green; Rev. T. C. E. Warcup to H.M.S. *Pelorus.*

METROPOLITAN CHURCH EXTENSION.—The House of Commons, on Monday evening, voted to the London Diocesan Church Building Society a grant of £10,000, for the purpose of enabling it to carry on the work of church extension. To meet this grant the Duke of Bedford has promised £1000 a year for ten years; the Marquis of Westminster £1000 a year for ten years; the Marquis of Northampton, £1000; the Earl Howe, £1000; Lord Southampton, £1000; Lord Grosvenor, £1000; Mr. F. Attwood, £1000; the Earl Cadogan, £500; the Earl of Dartmouth, £500; the Marquis of Exeter, £200; Mr. G. Hardy, £200; and a large number of other subscriptions have been offered. It is understood that the operations of the society will be in the first instance directed to the eastern portion of the metropolis—Shoreditch, Stepney; St. John's, Clerkenwell; St. Botolph, Aldgate; Poplar, Plumstead; St. Paul's, Haggerstone; and Bromley-by-Bow, in which there is an aggregate population of 343,320, with church-room for 24,100. In Shoreditch a new church will be built, dedicated to St. Paul, for which a site has been secured, and sites have also been obtained in Poplar and Plaistow, where the works will be commenced with a little delay as possible. In Islington ten new churches are to be erected within six years, under the auspices of the Local Church Extension Society, assisted by the diocesan board. The foundation-stone of one of these, St. Luke's, has already been laid; steps have been taken for procuring a site for a church to be dedicated to St. Thomas in Hemingford-road; and a third church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, will be erected on the Holloway border of the parish. In the neighbouring parish of Clerkenwell it is proposed to erect three new churches as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained.

THE LATE BISHOP BLOMFIELD.—The mortal remains of the late Bishop were removed on Tuesday for interment in a vault erected on a spot of ground in the picturesque churchyard of the parish of Fulham, which was several years since purchased by the exemplary Prelate. As a tribute of respect, the clergy and many of the neighbouring tradesmen assembled in the quadrangle of the palace at half-past twelve, and at one o'clock the procession moved to the church, where the solemn ceremonial was performed. On Sunday in many of the metropolitan churches mention was made in the sermons of the late eminent Prelate. At the Chapel Royal, of which he remained Dean till his decease, the service was read entirely, no music being played either in the morning or evening, with the exception of a funeral anthem in each service—in the morning, "Put me not to rebuke" (Croft), and in the evening, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God" (Nares). St. Paul's Cathedral was hung with black, and presented an imposing appearance.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AND THE DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Norwich has just returned a reply to the address voted to him by the Norwich Town Council on his appointment to the see. The following is the salient passage:—"Attached as I am to the Church of England, not only by the responsibilities of office, as Minister and Bishop, but by deepest conviction of her Scriptural soundness, and affectionate preference for her Articles and Liturgy, I have, nevertheless, ever entertained in a more private sphere, and desire ever to manifest in my present higher office, a sincere respect and brotherly affection for the members of the Christian communities; and it is my anxious prayer that I may be enabled to prove in this city and diocese how possible it is, and how well it is with an honest and open holding to our own convictions, and an earnest, faithful maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of our own communion, to have fellowship, by personal intercourse and common labours of love, with those who, though not of our communion, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, hold fast His Word as their one rule of faith and practice, and seek His glory as the one Divine head of the Catholic Church."

CLOSE OF THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The series of special services for the working classses was brought to a close on Sunday—the new Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Bickersteth, conducting the service. On the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (Canon of Windsor, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen), Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., Sir Henry Hope, the Revs. J. Stevenson (Rector of Patrixbourne, Kent), E. J. Speck, R. J. M'Ghee, &c. The Bishop, who did not appear in his proper episcopal habit, but in the Genevan gown, preached a sermon of an hour's duration from Hebrews, chap. ii., v. 3, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

REVOCATION OF A CLERGYMAN'S LICENSE.—The Bishop of Rochester has revoked the license of the Rev. Mr. West, the Curate of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. For many months past differences have prevailed in the parish in reference to the mode of performing the services of the Church, and much ill-feeling has consequently been excited. Some time since Mr. West, the Curate, refused to read the form of thanksgiving ordered by the Privy Council for the safe delivery of her Majesty, and representations were made to the Bishop of the diocese. A long correspondence took place between the Bishop and some of the townspeople, who took an active part in the matter; and the result has been that the Bishop has withdrawn Mr. West's license to preach, at the same time prohibiting him from performing any rite or ceremony in or connected with the Church.

THE deanery of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Blomfield, will be conferred upon Dr. Tait, Bishop of London.

THE chaplaincy of the general cemetery at Kensal-green has been conferred upon the Rev. C. Stuart, M.A., late Curate of East Guildford, Sussex.

THE Bishop of Bath and Wells has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, inviting them to offer up earnest prayers to God on behalf of our fellow-countrymen in India.

THE second annual meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association in connection with the Oxford Diocesan Board took place during the latter part of last week. That of last year was so satisfactory that it was determined to continue the meeting annually, and to place the association on a permanent footing.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL CASE of some interest was decided on Thursday by Dr. Phillimore, Chancellor, in the Oxford Consistory Court. The matter in dispute arose out of the fact that the Rev. Wm. Simcox Bricknell, Vicar of Eynsham, had been presented by one of the churchwardens of the parish for having moved the communion-table in the parish church from its ancient position at the east end of the chancel to an open space under the chancel-arch, and between the reading-desk and the pulpit: a step which he justified chiefly by the plea that with the table in its ancient position the officiating Minister could not be seen by three-fourths of the congregation; whereas, in its new position, it was visible to all, and was more in accordance with the rubric. The Chancellor decided that the removal of the communion-table without the previous consent of the Ordinary was "wholly and entirely illegal." Notice of appeal to the Court of Arches has been given.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—We were misinformed in our statement last week of this chapel being "closed for the season." Divine service is still performed in it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE.—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A deputation of gentlemen, inhabitants, owners of property, and others, residing in Chelsea, Battersea, Brompton, Kensington, and surrounding districts, waited upon Lord Palmerston at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, to urge upon the Government the necessity of throwing open the new bridge at Chelsea free of toll.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. (chairman of the Toll Reform Association), Mr. Wingfield, M.P., Mr. Cazenove, the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson (Vicar of Battersea), Dr. Aldis, Dr. Scatliffe, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. J. Bradfield, &c. General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., was to have joined the deputation, but was unable to be present.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Ingram, who observed that they had waited upon the noble Lord, as the First Minister of the Crown, to express the great disappointment and mortification felt in the south-western portion of the metropolis at the refusal of the Select Committee of the House of Commons to receive evidence in support, and to pass the preamble of the bill introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the purpose of throwing open the new bridge at Chelsea. The new park at Battersea was no doubt a boon to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, but it would cease to be a boon if the public were to be charged a toll for the privilege of reaching it. The deputation, therefore, thought that, after the noble Lord had satisfied himself of the hardship and injustice of levying a toll in such a locality, he would use his influence, as the head of the Government, to have the bridge thrown open as soon as possible. He had no doubt that if the bridge was toll free the sale of the surplus land purchased by the Government would realise sufficient to pay the whole cost of the bridge, and provide a fund for its repair.

Several members of the deputation gave evidence of the most conclusive character as to the hardship of not throwing open the bridge to the working classes; and also as to the improved value of the adjacent property belonging to Government which would result from taking away the toll, and which would more than counterbalance the £100,000 which the bridge cost. There were (said one of the speakers) 30,000 poor families living within sight of the Park, for the making of which they had been taxed, but which they would not be allowed to enjoy with their families on account of the toll.

Lord Palmerston said that it was unnecessary to argue the point with him, as he felt the necessity of the case as strongly as they did themselves. He confessed, however, that he had no idea that the bill would have met with the opposition which it had received. All he could say was, that the Government were still of the same opinion—that it was an absurdity to make a park at a great expense, the chief object of which was to afford an outlet to the labouring classes, and then to put a toll upon the bridge, which would practically make it no bridge at all. He could not, however, state at the present moment what course the Government were prepared to adopt; but if, upon full consideration, they felt they could bring the subject before Parliament next year with a better prospect of success, they would only be too happy to do so.

Mr. Taylor reminded the noble Lord that there was a special provision in the Act for diminishing the toll, and suggested whether it might not be possible under that clause to abolish the foot toll.

Lord Palmerston said he would look into the Act.

The deputation then thanked the noble Lord for his courtesy in receiving them at so early an hour, and retired.

METROPOLITAN NON-REPRSENTATIVES.—The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday has the following:—"We remarked last week upon the absence of the metropolitan members from the division which saved Hampstead-heath. At the deputation yesterday to save Chelsea-bridge from toll, to prevent the working classes being taxed at the entrance to a free park, not one metropolitan member was present. The cause of the artisan and his wife and children was left without one metropolitan member to advocate it. It is the more creditable, therefore, to the Chairman of the Toll Reform Association, Mr. H. Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and Mr. Wingfield, the member for South Essex, that they stood forward to serve the interests of the more humble classes."

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the above society was held on Monday, at the Gardens, Regent's Park—W. S. Jones, Esq., in the chair. The reports from the council and auditors, read at the meeting, showed the affairs of the society to be in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition. The total receipts of the season had reached £11,860 12s. 2d., and the payments amounted to £9585 4s. 10d., and the liabilities were £997 16s. 5d. less this year than at the end of 1856. The number of fellows now on the books is 2175, of whom 145 have been elected since the last meeting. Reports were also read from the secretary and curator, with a long list of donations received for the gardens and museum, and also an account of the specimens of plants presented by the society to various professors, for the purpose of illustrating their lectures; the number of these specimens was 9872. The attendance of the students at the lectures had been more numerous than usual, and the visits to the gardens during the year had been 138,997. The thanks of the society were voted to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the vice-presidents, treasurer, and council, and executive officers of the society.

VISITING COMMITTEES OF LADIES IN WORKHOUSES.—On Monday afternoon the Lady Mayoress paid a visit to the female wards of the West London Union Workhouse, with the object of organising arrangements for a visiting committee of ladies, in accordance with the suggestion of her Ladyship, which had been made known and sanctioned by the guardians, and which has since been approved of by the Bishop of London. Mr. Butterworth, one of the guardians, the chaplain, and the master and matron were in attendance, and conducted her Ladyship round the wards; and the cleanly and orderly condition of the inmates appeared to give much satisfaction.

OUTRAGE BY GUARDSMEN.—Considerable excitement prevailed on Saturday last in Tothill-street, Westminster, in consequence of an outrage committed by a party of the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, now stationed at the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk. A quarrel arose between a party of twelve or fourteen soldiers in a public-house, when they turned out and commenced fighting with their belts, and one of their party now remains in the military hospital in a dangerous state. A double picket was sent for, when a chase ensued, and with difficulty the rioters were taken to the guardhouse, when one of the ringleaders while under arrest struck the sergeant of the guard. A court-martial will be held, when the captured soldiers will be tried under the Mutiny Act.

REFUSAL TO SUPPORT A CHILD IN A REFORMATORY.—John Tyas, a tin-plate worker, appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday to answer a summons, taken out by the Rev. Sidney Turner, charging him with unlawfully neglecting and refusing to pay the sum of 2s. 6d. per week to the support and maintenance of Alfred Tyas, his son, a juvenile offender, now detained in the Philanthropic Society's Farm and Reformatory School, situated at Redhill, in Surrey. The defendant's son, Alfred Taylor, alias Tyason, alias Tyas, aged fourteen, had, owing to the bad habits of the father, been greatly neglected, and ultimately fell into bad company, and took to pocket-picking. After having been summarily convicted several times, as well as discharged at the stations and police courts because no prosecutor would appear in consequence of his youth, he was committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions, and was sentenced, in December, 1856, to six months' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that sentence to three years in the Redhill School. The defendant (who, it was stated, was able to earn from 30s. to 35s. weekly) was ordered to pay 2s. 6d. per week.

THE committee upon the new Westminster-bridge have reported that the precautions taken to secure the old bridge have been completed; that the new bridge should now be proceeded with in conformity with the suggestions of Mr. Page; and that it is not expedient to increase the height of the new bridge.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis last week were 1489. The deaths in London last week were 1224, or 115 below the average of the week. Diarrhœa has fallen with the temperature from 302 to 258. A widow who died at Wapping workhouse is said to have been 106 years old.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER Indian mail has been telegraphed. It simply brings the tidings that, up to the 27th of June, Delhi had not been attacked by General Barnard; but that several sorties by the besieged had been repulsed with much slaughter. Sickness and cholera were said to be prevalent in the city. General Barnard was receiving the reinforcements for which he had waited, and would, in all probability, have long since been placed in a condition to assail Delhi. At other points where the rebels had come into collision with the English the latter had been successful. The impression at Calcutta seemed to be that "treason had done its worst," and waited its terrible chastisement. A letter published by a contemporary states that at Ghuznee, when the English soldiery came upon the sepoys, these, cowardly as they had been ferocious, threw themselves on their knees; but that our soldiers could not be restrained from avenging the hideous atrocities of the mutiny, and, rushing on the sepoys, gave them far too honourable death on the English bayonet. This is a foretaste of what is in store for the wretches in Delhi. It is right to say that not only out of regard to decency, but to avoid publishing that which would miserably and uselessly harrow the nerves of readers, we, and doubtless many of our contemporaries, abstain from publishing the most horrible of the crimes of these miscreant revolters. No ordinary phrase would describe the sickening sensation which we could produce in a myriad of hearts were we to paint what is before us, or what has been read to us. Shelley's appalling image of the fiends "chanting hell's secrets to a dreaming maniac" will be remembered by educated readers. Let them take our assurance that no chant could have been framed for the demons half so full of loathsome horror as the narratives of Indian outrage. It is far better that they should not be given out to perturb and poison. There is but one vengeance that should fall upon a city holding such monsters, that vengeance of the Homeric god—

Let her last flame be quenched in her last gore.

The Danubian "difficulty" having been slurred over, a Militia Bill, providing for the defence of the country, being in fair way, the Divorce Bill making steady progress, though retarded as much as possible by its enemies, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having certified that his accounts are satisfactory to himself, Lord Palmerston has felt himself justified in ordering the whitebait. Wednesday next is fixed for the final feast of the Executive. It is hoped that the Queen will be able to prorogue in person. Her Majesty, it will be remembered, has not yet had an opportunity of meeting her present Parliament.

Lord John Russell's device for admitting the Jews to Parliament by virtue of an Act which empowered "all bodies" capable of receiving an oath to substitute a declaration has been pronounced unsatisfactory. The Committee appointed to consider the subject decided, by 16 to 13, that the Act does not apply to the House of Commons. His Lordship has therefore given notice that next Session he will approach the subject, and has tabooed it from any further trespass on the part of the Premier. The battle on the Divorce measure has been somewhat exciting; and a very remarkable appeal addressed to the House by Mr. Drummond, who certainly made no secret of his belief that most gentlemen before him were anything but models of matrimonial fidelity, occasioned "much laughter." The clergy and their organs continue to resist the bill, on the ground that they ought not to be called on to pronounce the marriage service over immoral persons. They are, however, obliged to do so at present; and, as a clergyman reminds them, they actually do so to a very great extent in the agricultural districts, where marriage is constantly patched up for the purpose of legitimisation. Remark is made upon Mr. Gladstone's hostility to divorce, when it is in every one's recollection that he made himself exceedingly active, as a friend, in obtaining evidence to procure that release and relief for a distinguished personage a very few years ago. Why would he withhold from John Brown what he obtained for a Duke?

The grand experiment, the laying of the American electric cable, began in all hopefulness; and, though an accident at the outset seemed of bad omen, this was repaired, the squadron went off with the line, and commenced paying it out with much success. The process began on the evening of Friday, the 7th, and on Monday morning upwards of 200 miles had been deposited, and the messages came with perfect regularity. Something has since occurred. Up to four o'clock on Tuesday morning all was well, and the vessel had for twenty hours been in the two miles' depth. Then signals ceased, and, up to the time of our writing, we do not learn that they have been resumed. Signals "of great energy" were being sent from Ireland, but no result followed. It only remains to hope that the predictions of the "prophets of ill" have not been realised, and that this new accident, whatever it is, has been repaired.

The acquittal of the man Spollen, charged with the murder of Mr. Little, has occasioned a considerable sensation, and it is not generally felt that he has been morally cleared by the result. A stronger case of circumstantial evidence has seldom been made out. The verdict, moreover, if concurred in by public opinion, convicts the wife and the children of a horrible conspiracy to murder the husband and father. However, an Irish jury has pronounced him not guilty. His own speeches to the Court, counsel, and press, afterwards, were a mixture of wordiness and cant not uncommonly found in persons of his class. He lost no time in begging to be helped to emigrate, but the Judge cut this piece of mendicancy very short. Pronounced innocent by a jury of his countrymen, and sustained by his own conscience, Spollen might surely walk about as a persecuted martyr, and receive the condolence which the people, to do them justice, seldom withhold from one whom they believe to have been unjustly accused.

Mr. Bright has walked over the course for Birmingham. Having stated his conviction that the Indian mutiny should be put down, Mr. Bright's peace principles were not considered to be much in the way, and Birmingham has selected for its representative one of the most powerful and vigorous orators of the day. The lesson which Mr. Bright has received by his exclusion from Parliament will, we trust, have taught him the necessity of studying the real character and feelings of the people whom he should represent. It is never too late to learn; but it is much to be wished that Mr. Bright's youth had been spent at Eton or Harrow, or some place where a lad learns to combine two things—independence of character, with deference to the character of others. It is this knowledge which makes the English gentleman what he is, and so rarely permits him to put himself in a false position, or in hostility to the sincere feelings of the mass of his fellows. Mr. Bright is so worthy of a senator's post, and so capable of adorning it, that we shall be deeply grieved to see him again among the Impracticables.

The death of the distinguished anti-Reformer, Mr. John Wilson Croker, is elsewhere adverted to. His speeches against *the* Bill were the ablest that were delivered on that side of the House, and he has been spared the sight of a supplement to the measure he denounced so eloquently: he has, indeed, been spared the sight of the anarchy which he predicted so solemnly as the result of that measure. Mr. Disraeli, who has biographised him in "Coningsby" as Mr. Rigby, has now an opportunity of depositing an *immortelle* at his tomb, an offering which, it is to be hoped, he will not take at second hand from

a Frenchman.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

THE LOUVRE.—SKETCHED FROM THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL.

NEW WING.

THE LOUVRE.—TAKEN FROM THE CLOCK PAVILION.—(SEE PAGE 170.)

THE ORANGERY GALLERY.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE LOUVRE.

The Emperor, at two o'clock on the 14th, will inaugurate, in one of the galleries of the new Palace of the Louvre, the buildings which were commenced in July, 1852, and terminated in July, 1857. The Empress will be present at the ceremony. The Imperial cortége will leave the Tuileries by the Triumphal Arch, cross the Place du Carrousel, and stop at the Pavillon Denon, Place Napoléon. Their Majesties, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, will be received, on alighting from their carriage, by the Minister of State and the great officers of the Crown. Their Majesties, with their cortége, will then proceed to the gallery where the ceremony is to take place; and, when they have taken their seats on the throne, the Minister of State will name the persons on whom the Emperor may have deigned to confer recompenses on the occasion of the completion of the Louvre. After this ceremony their Majesties will return to the Palace of the Tuileries by the court of the Louvre, the Guichet de la Colonnade, the Rue de Rivoli, the Pavillon Richelieu, and the Place du Carrousel. The Ministers, Marshals, and Admirals, as well as the ladies and the persons in uniform, will enter by the Pavillon Denon; and the other persons not in uniform by the Pavillon Molien, on the Place du Carrousel.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is intended to send five more battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry with all possible dispatch to India. Orders have been forwarded to the respective commanding officers, and the East India Company have been instructed to provide the necessary tonnage for their conveyance with the utmost expedition.

The Indian Equipment of an English Soldier.—The War Department have issued the following memorandum:—"According to existing regulations of some years' standing, every soldier on his arrival in India is provided with the following articles of clothing in addition to those which compose his kit in this country:—Mounted Men: 4 white jackets, 6 pairs of white overalls, 2 pairs of Settringee overalls, 6 shirts, 4 pairs of cotton socks, 1 pair of white braces. Foot soldiers: 4 white jackets, 1 pair English summer trousers, 5 pairs of white trousers, 5 white shirts, 2 check shirts, 1 pair of white braces. These articles are not supplied in this country, but form a part of the soldier's necessaries on his arrival in India, and are composed of materials made on the spot and best suited to the climate. During his stay in India, China, Ceylon, and at other hot stations, he is provided with a tunic and shell-jacket in alternate years; and in the year in which the tunic is not issued the difference in the value of the two articles is paid to the soldier, to be expended (by the officer commanding) for his benefit in any articles suited to the climate of the station. The force recently sent out to China and India has been provided with white cotton helmet and forage cap covers. Any quantity of light clothing for troops can be procured on the spot in India at the shortest notice."

The Unett Monument.—The obelisk erected in St. Philip's Churchyard, Birmingham, in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Unett, C.B., was uncovered on Saturday last. Large numbers of persons visited the memorial during Saturday and Sunday.

The standard for infantry recruits has been reduced to five feet five and a half inches. Owing to the harvest operations, recruiting has not been, as yet, very successful.

A splendid fifty-gun steam screw-frigate, called the *Melpomene*, was successfully launched at Pembroke Yard on Saturday.

The Army Medical Department has given notice that a number of Assistant-Surgeons are required for service in the Army. Candidates must be British-born subjects under twenty-five.

The appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General Royal Artillery to the force under orders for India has been filled up by the selection of Lieut.-Colonel John Adye, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour, who occupied a similar post during the entire Crimean campaign. Major-General Windham, C.B., has accepted a divisional command in India, and proceeds to his post without delay. Major-General Sir Hugh Rose will also command a division, and Colonel Percy Herbert a brigade.

Mr. Eastman's Six Breech-loading Cannon, recently imported from America, were on Tuesday tried on the Arsenal Wharf, Woolwich, under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Wilmot, superintendent of Government gun-factories at Woolwich, and having been twice fired with a double charge of blank cartridge—namely, 20 lb. of powder—they were examined, and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—seventeen tons—they did not evince the slightest movement, nor recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States this species of cannon is found to project a 32-pound elongated rifle shell over a flight of four English miles.——The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich Marsh, a platform of thirty-six feet by thirty-two feet having been erected for that purpose.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The Irish end of the Atlantic telegraph cable was securely "laid" on Wednesday week by the Lord Lieutenant on the shore of Valentia. After the cable was secured the sailors were assembled round the Lord Lieutenant and the directors, and a special prayer for the success of the enterprise was offered up by the Rev. John Day; after which the assembly was addressed by his Excellency, who demanded twelve cheers for the success of the cable, which were heartily given. The expedition sailed on Thursday, but had scarcely got four miles when the cable, becoming entangled with the machinery, broke, and the ships' boats were engaged until the afternoon of Friday in underrunning the cable from the shore to the place where it was broken, and there joining the two ends. This operation was successfully performed, and the continuity and insulation of the whole length having been ascertained, the squadron set sail again at about sunset on Friday. A telegraphic communication from Valentia, dated Wednesday, gives us the following information of the progress made in laying the cable, and of a suspension of the electric signals:—"An accident of some description has occurred to the Atlantic telegraph cable. Up to four o'clock on the morning of yesterday (Tuesday) constant signals and messages had been received, in one of which, received some twenty hours previously, it was stated that the ship had arrived in the two miles' depth. At four a.m. (Irish time) the electric signals suddenly ceased. On testing for insulation there was found to be a total loss, which, from the indications of resistance coils, would seem to have occurred at a distance of some 350 to 400 miles from Valentia. There is quite sufficient room for hope that the loss of insulation may have been caused by some injury to a portion payed into the water, but not dissevered from the remaining portion of the cable, and that the operators will be enabled by the aid of appliances on board to haul in and repair so much of it as will re-establish continuity and insulation."

An Atlantic "Steam Ferry.—The *New York Herald* of the 1st inst. publishes a full report of the first day's proceedings at a convention held at Old Point, Virginia, in aid of Mr. Dudley Mann's proposed Atlantic steam ferry. The proposal is to run four steamers of 20,000 tons each between Milford Haven and Chesapeake Bay, the capital to be raised in shares of 100 dols. each, and no person to be allowed to hold more than one share. The subscription committee reported that 8000 dols. had been subscribed on the spot.

East India.—Last week was published a return from the statistical office of the East India House of the area and population of each division of each Presidency of India, comprising the area and estimated population of Native States. It appears that there is in the British States, under the Government of the Governor-General of India in Council, a population of 23,255,972, within an area of 246,050 square miles; under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 40,852,397, within an area of 221,969 miles; under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 33,655,193, within an area of 105,759 miles; under the Madras Government, 22,437,297, within an area of 132,090 miles; and under the Bombay Government, 11,790,042, within an area of 131,544 miles—making a total population in the British States of 131,990,901, within an area of 837,412 miles. In the Native States there is in the Presidency of Bengal a population of 38,702,206, within an area of 515,533 miles; in the Presidency of Madras, 5,213,671, in an area of 51,802 miles; and in the Presidency of Bombay, 4,460,370, in an area of 60,575 miles—making a total amount of population in those States in the three Presidencies of 48,376,247, within an area of 627,910 miles. In the Foreign States there is a French population of 203,887, within an area of 188 miles; and a Portuguese population of 313,262, in an area of 1066 miles—making a total in those States of 517,149, in an area of 1254 miles. The grand total population in all the States is 180 884,297, within an area of 1,466,576 square miles.

The Hermit of Vauxhall and Cremorne in Trouble.—James Burnham, a venerable-looking man, seventy-six years of age, with a long white beard, and a very expressive countenance, well known for many years as the hermit of Vauxhall Gardens and Cremorne, and as a model for some of the most distinguished painters of the day, was charged at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. On the prisoner promising that he would not get drunk again he was discharged.

It is stated by one of the Government Inspectors of Mines that during the last six years 5000 persons have been killed by mine or colliery accidents, and 19,000 more or less injured.

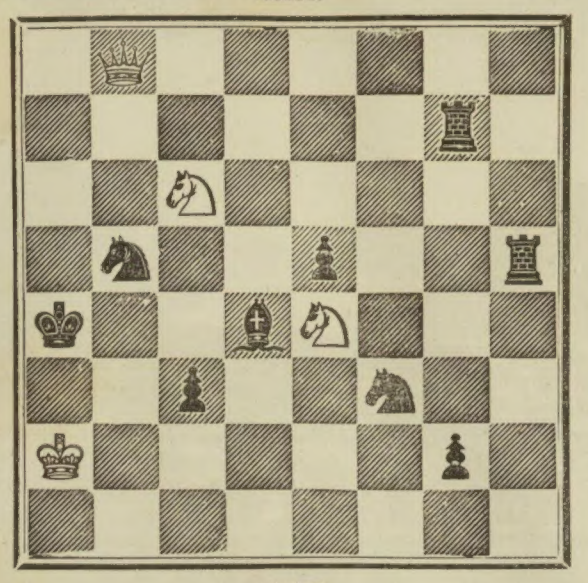
CHESS.

*** Our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM No. 704.

The following elegant stratagem is one of two Problems by Mr. F. Healey which gained the prize at the Manchester meeting of the Chess Association:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

Upon the termination of this pre-eminently successful assemblage of celebrated chess-players, the sittings of which have been protracted some days beyond the period originally appointed, we shall be in a position to particularise the combats and enumerate the victors and losers. For the moment we must be content with presenting the moves in the Match Game which, of all others, excited the highest degree of interest, and was the most ably and most stubbornly contested:—

Consultation Match at the Meeting of the Chess Association in Manchester, between Messrs. Staunton, Boden, and Kipping on the one side, and Messrs. Anderssen, Horwitz, and Kling on the other.

(*French Opening.*)

BLACK. (A., H., and K.)	WHITE. (S., B., and K.)	BLACK. (A., H., and K.)	WHITE. (S., B., and K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	28. K B to Q sq (*n*)	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd (*a*)	29. K to Kt 2nd	K R to K B 2nd
3. Q B to K 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	30. K to R 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
4. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	31. Q to K 2nd	Q R to Q B 3rd
5. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q to K 3rd	B to Q B sq
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	33. K to Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	34. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	35. Q to Q 2nd (*o*)	Q R to Q 2nd
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd (*b*)	Castles	36. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th
10. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	37. Q B to K B 4th	R takes B
11. P to K 5th (*c*)	Q R to Q Kt sq (*d*)	38. Q takes R	Kt to Q 6th
		39. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes R (*oh*)
12. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th	40. Q takes Kt	R to Q B 2nd (*p*)
13. Q to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 5th	41. Q to K 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
14. K B to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd (*e*)	42. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 4th
15. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	43. Q to K Kt 5th (*q*)	Q to K 2nd
16. K Kt to Kt 3rd	K R to K sq (*f*)	44. Kt to K R 5th (ch)	K to K R sq
17. P to Q Kt 4th (*g*)	P takes P *en passant* (*h*)	45. K Kt to K B 6th	B to Q Kt 2nd
		46. K to Kt sq	R takes P (*r*)
18. P takes P	Q R to Q B sq	47. P to K R 4th	K to Kt 2nd
19. K B to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd (*i*)	48. Kt to K R 5th (ch)	K to K B 2nd
20. Q to Q Kt 2nd	P to K B 3rd	49. Q to K R 6th	K to K sq (*s*)
21. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 3rd	50. Kt to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
22. Q Kt to his sq	P takes K P		
23. K B P takes P	K B tks K P (*k*)	51. Q takes K R P	R to K Kt 6th (ch)
24. Q P takes B	Q Kt takes P		
25. K B to Q B 2d (*l*)	K R to K B sq	52. K to B 2nd	R takes K Kt P
26. Q B to K Kt 5th (*m*)	Kt to K B 6th (ch)	53. K to K 2nd	R to K Kt 7th (ch)
27. R takes Kt	K R takes R	And Black resigned (*t*).	

(*a*) Against players so profoundly versed in all the ordinary variations of the French opening, it was a prudent policy to adopt some form of beginning with which they might be supposed to be comparatively unpractised.

(*b*) It created some surprise that a player of Mr. Anderssen's sagacity should have been led to remove his Queen so far from what must evidently ere long become the point of contact. Black appears, however, to have believed their opponent would castle on the Queen's side.

(*c*) Had they advanced the K B's Pawn, White would have won a Pawn.

(*d*) It was indispensably necessary to guard this Bishop preparatory to playing P to Q B 4th; but we should have preferred moving Q to Q B sq for this purpose, as Mr. Staunton proposed.

(*e*) Apprehensive that Black might play their King's Bishop to Q R 4th, and compel an exchange of pieces.

(*f*) Having in view the moving K B to K B sq at the proper moment.

(*g*) Anticipating White's threatened attack of B to K sq.

(*h*) Injudicious.

(*i*) Mainly to prevent Black from advancing their K B's Pawn.

(*k*) In a game of such importance the sacrifice of a piece was an act of temerity which nothing but success would have justified.

(*l*) The only safe move. If they had protected the Bishop either with Queen or Rook, White would have won easily, by first taking the Bishop and then moving P to Q 5th.

(*m*) Instead of this move they should perhaps have played K to Kt 2nd; but, even in that case, White, by first taking the Rook, and then the K Kt Pawn, must have had an almost irresistible attack.

(*n*) Had they played the natural move of taking the Knight, Mr. Staunton suggested the following as a probable continuation:—

28. *Q B takes Kt*	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	32. B to K 4th, or *	B takes B (ch)
29. K to R sq (best)	Q to K B 7th	33. R to K Kt 2nd	R takes R
30. R to K 2nd	R takes Kt	34. Q takes R	B takes Q (ch)
31. R takes Q	P to Q 5th (dis. ch)	35. K takes B	P takes P
	And White must win.		

* 32. R to K Kt 2nd	R takes R	34. Q to Q Kt sq	P takes Kt
33. Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	And again White must win.	

(*o*) Threatening the fatal *coup* of Kt to K 4th.

(*p*) To win the Q B's Pawn, by playing Q to her B's 3rd, if Black venture to bring out their Q's Kt.

(*q*) If they had moved Q Kt to K B 3rd, the game would have proceeded in this fashion:—

43. *Q Kt to K B 3rd*	B takes P	46. B takes P	R to Q B 7th (ch)
44. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes Q	47. K to Kt sq	B to K R 6th
45. Kt takes Q	R takes P	And White should win.	

(*r*) Messrs. Boden and Kipping were in favour of this capture: their colleague recommended *K to Kt 2nd*, to win the Kt.

(*s*) Surely simpler and better to have taken the Kt at once.

(*t*) The necessity for Black resigning will not be obvious except to players of considerable skill; for there is but one way by which White can secure the victory, while there are several modes, all very promising for them, each of which would enable Black to draw or win. If Black now move the King to K sq, White may play advantageously Q to K B 2nd. If, on the other hand, they play K to Q sq, White's only course is to advance the King's Pawn. If, instead of this, they play K to Q B 3rd, or Q takes Q Kt Pawn, the two most favourable-looking moves, Black can draw in one case and win in the other.

Since the conclusion of the above, as a crowning triumph to the Congress, arrangements have been made, we are gratified to learn, for a single-handed combat between Messrs. Staunton and Anderssen.

The Lovat Peerage.—Mr. Fleming appeared at the bar of the House of Lords on Tuesday (their Lordships being then met as a Committee for Privileges) as counsel for Lord Lovat, who claims to rank among the Peers of Scotland by virtue of a creation in 1540. The case of Lord Lovat has been before the House for nearly thirty years. The learned counsel now went through the evidence with great minuteness, to show that the other branches of the family were extinguished. The Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Fleming what position was claimed by Lord Lovat in the Peerage of Scotland. Mr. Fleming said he claimed to rank between Lord Oliphant and Lord Ogilvie. The Lord Advocate was for the Crown, and expressed an opinion that the evidence was satisfactory. The Lord Chancellor recommended the Committee to report to her Majesty that Lord Lovat had sustained his claim. Agreed to.

Royal Masonic Institution.—On Tuesday morning there was an imposing gathering of Freemasons at the Royal Masonic Institution, Lordship-lane, between Hornsey and Tottenham, the occasion being an inauguration fête, under the presidency of the Earl of Zetland, the grand master. A special grand lodge was held at the institution at twelve o'clock, after which the brethren, in costume, proceeded to the parish church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., Rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, the grand chaplain of the order. On the return from church there was a collation, and at four o'clock the general public were admitted to the grounds of the institution.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Henry Brearton was sentenced to imprisonment for seven days for having gone in a drunken state into the church of All Saints, Bishopsgate-street, and disturbed the congregation during the time of Divine service on Sunday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing events of the week have been the defeat of the American mare, Pryoress, for the County Cup at Lewes, the identical one, by-the-by, that Virago won at Doncaster in 1854, and which Mr. Topham purchased from "Mr. Howard." Gilpatrick's services were dispensed with for Pryoress after his Goodwood exhibition, and Charlton did all he could for her; but she was overpaced from the start, and only finished a poor fourth out of the five. Although a year his senior, she only gave one pound to Tournament, the winner, who got the two miles, and defeated Polestar so cleverly at 22 lb. that he is beginning to be fancied for the St. Leger, for which Blink Bonny (of whom an admirable likeness, after Harry Hall, has just appeared) is at 7 to 4. Fisherman chopped down another St. Leger outsider, Oakball, at 19 lb., on the Cleveland Cup at Wolverhampton, and York will "weed the field" still more. Dagobert won the Hunter sire prize there last week; Spencer, who was second to Hobbie Noble at Salisbury, being second again, and Weatherbit third. Hospodar and Galaor were among the other ten. The show of three-year-old, four-year-old, and five-year-old hunters was very fine. Mr. Booth, of Killerby, was as successful in this department as he is for Shorthorns, and his Jeweller, by Ratan, won Lord Wenlock's £20 prize in the senior class. Neither Vengeance, St. Hubert, nor M.D. found a purchaser at Tattersall's on Monday; and, in fact, only a few of the fag-end of the Findon lot were sold. Winkfield comes to the hammer there on Monday; and on Tuesday afternoon the yearlings will be sold at Rawcliffe paddocks. The company had 25 young Dutchmen, 7 Chanticleers, 6 Slanes, 1 Archy, 4 Connaught Rangers, 1 Ptolemy, and 2 "wise children" in their foal list of last year, but they must have been reduced at least a sixth by death and accident.

The meetings for next week are—Heaton Norris on Monday, Congleton on Tuesday, Great Yarmouth on Tuesday and Wednesday, Abingdon and Swansea on Thursday, and York on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The latter promises to be a very great meeting. Scott has Cock-a-doodle-doo, Star of the East, Streamer, Whitewall, and a host of others in the Convivial; Zuyder Zee, Skirmisher, Saunterer, Wardersmarke, and Strathnaver, are in the Three-year-old Biennial; and Tasmania seems to have the Yorkshire Oaks pretty safe. On Thursday Vedette has no opponents of mark in the Ebor St. Leger; Terrific, Longrange, and Blanche of Middlebie, are in the Two-year-old Biennial; and Cock-a-doodle-doo, Longrange, Vandyke, and Coxwold, in the Prince of Wales Stake. The two former and Lord of Lorn are in the Gimcrack, on Friday; and Commotion, Vedette, Strathnaver, Oakball, Adamas, Sydney, and Saunterer present the strongest phalanx of names we have had in the Great Yorkshire for many a year. The betting seems to indicate that Blink Bonny (7lb. extra) will hardly show, and, although Vedette is the first favourite at 5 to 2 we hardly see how Saunterer is to be got rid of. Lord Zetland ran good second for this stake both with Ivan and Fandango, and it is not impossible that that will be his place again. Vedette has not run in public since he won the Two Thousand; and the recent rain will make the ground all in his favour. We believe that there is some slight expectation that "Job" will be in the saddle again here, and heartily trust that it may be so.

Mr. Farquharson's announcement that he will cease with this season to hunt Dorsetshire, where the notes of his old-fashioned pack (which includes the largest hounds in the kingdom) have been heard, season after season, since the beginning of the century, has made a painful sensation. The old foxhunter seems to have taken offence at the wording of a request to him, headed by Lord Portman, that he would give up some outlying covers which he seldom hunts to the Blackmore Vale, whose country is rather limited, and when he declined to do so he received a notice from one of the requisitionists not to draw his covers in future, and hence the resignation in question. As the matter at present now stands, both would seem to be in the wrong, one for standing in the way of sport, and the other for warning off an old sportsman so prematurely, and not waiting till at least cub-hunting commenced, and more time had elapsed.

Surrey and Sussex have beaten England very easily in one innings, with thirty-nine to spare, and twenty-nine was the highest number made by any of the batsmen. On Thursday the Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex play their return match with the Gentlemen of England, at Canterbury; on the same day the A.E.E. meet twenty-two of Grantham and the district; and the U.A.E.E. do the same by fourteen of Reigate, with Martingell and Caffyn given.

On Monday the London Unity Club row a four-oared race from Barnes to Putney; and Greenwich has its annual regatta. The Manchester and Salford Regatta occupies the first three days of the week; and Dartmouth Royal on Tuesday, Bedford Ouse on Thursday, Talkin Tarn on Thursday and Friday, Tenby on Friday, and "Shepperton and Halliford" on Saturday, are the other regatta fixtures.

LEWES RACES.—Monday.

Trial Stakes.—Strawberry, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Indulgence, 1. Miss Waters, 2.
Castle Stakes.—West End, 1. Tinwald, 2.
Lewes Grand Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Hobgoblin, 1. Goblin, 2.
Southdown Club Plate.—Indulgence, 1. Mysterious Jack, 2.
Landport Stakes,—Tinwald, 1. West End, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—The Pinsticker, 1. Royal Sovereign, 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Paula Monti, 1. Ruth, 2.
Sussex County Cup.—Tournament, 1. Polestar, 2.
Lewes Nursery Stakes.—Pinsticker, 1. Accurate, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Strawberry, 1. Little Robin, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Polestar, 1. Mysterious Jack, 2.
Handicap Plate of 20 sovs.—Admiral of the White, 1. John Peel, 2.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—Monday.

Produce Stakes.—Shirah, 1. Salonica, 2.
Wrottesley Stakes.—Repute, 1. Trot, 2.
Patshull Handicap.—Elfrida, 1. Amelia, 2.
Wolverhampton Handicap.—Fisherman, 1. Queen Bess, 2.

TUESDAY.

Borough Members' Plate.—Leo, 1. Schiedam, 2.
Chillington Stakes.—Mainstay, 1. Orchehill, 2.
Holyoake Stakes.—Claret, 1. Queen Bess, 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Fisherman, 1. Oakball, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Jane, 1. Repute, 2.
Foal Stakes.—Laudamia, 1. Gipsy Queen, 2.

READING RACES.—Wednesday.

Easthampstead Park Stakes.—Flying Englishman, 1. Alembic, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1. Apollo, 2.
Berkshire Handicap.—Hobgoblin, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Baroness filly, 1. Delane filly, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Lord of Lorn, 1. Ancient Briton, 2.
Borough Plate.—Jack Sheppard, 1. Oltenitza, 2.

THURSDAY.

Caversham Stakes.—Rotterdam, 1. Magnolia, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Cock of the North, 1. Harrie, 2.
Stand Plate.—Grand Duchess, 1. Mabel, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Sister to Bishop of Osnaburg, 1. Polly Peachum, 2.

CRICKET.

The Counties of Surrey and Sussex *v.* All England: On Tuesday, at the Royal Brunswick Ground, Brighton, this match, which commenced on Monday, was brought to a conclusion, the Counties proving victorious in one innings, with 39 runs over:—England, first innings, 33; second innings, 51. Surrey and Sussex, first innings, 123.

Zingari Club *v.* Officers of Royal Artillery: This match was played on Monday and Tuesday, on the Barrack-field, Woolwich. The officers of the Royal Artillery were victorious by a majority of 80 runs.

Bank of England *v.* Peckham-rye Standard: These clubs played a match on the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval, on Monday, and the result gave a victory to the Bank in one innings, with 60 runs to spare.

Southgate *v.* the Mitcham United Club: This contest took place at Southgate, on Monday. Southgate proved victorious on the first innings, the game not being played out.

The Taafe Peerage.—The evidence in this peerage claim has just been concluded, and judgment will most probably be given by the House of Lords this Session, and, it is expected, in favour of the present Viscount Taafe, who is the descendant and representative of the famous Count Taafe who fought and won for Austria the memorable battle of Belgrade against the Turks in 1738.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

IT was said of the great Lord Peterborough that he had seen more crowned heads and post-horses than any other person in Europe; and it is said of Mr. Croker (who has just been removed from among us in his seventy-seventh year) that he had written with his own hand more letters than any other person in England, and received more answers. Mr. Croker has been heard to declare that he only knew of one letter sent to him through the Post-office which he did not receive, and that, unfortunately, was one of the most important—a letter from Sir Walter Scott, remitting to him Lord Stowell's unpublished recollections of Dr. Johnson. Lord Stowell, it will be remembered, was one of Dr. Johnson's executors.

Of Mr. Croker it is said that he cut up and peppered more authors and authoresses than any other writer of his time. He was a writer in the *Quarterly Review* from its commencement, and was the last survivor of the first batch of contributors. He was introduced to Gifford, as he has himself told us, by George Ellis. It was Croker who killed Johnny Keats:—

> Who kill'd Johnny Keats?
> "I," said the *Quarterly*,
> So savage and tartarly—
> "'Twas one of my feats."

It was Croker who first put rouge on the face of Lady Morgan; it was Croker who replied to Sir Walter Scott as Malachi Malagrowther; it was Croker who cut up the Georgian Era; it was Croker who filled with years the aged eyes of Madame D'Arblay; it was Croker who anatomised Tom Moore; it was Croker who pitched into Macaulay, and gave rise to Rogers's saying that, "intending murder, he committed suicide"; finally, it was Croker who fought in print Lord John Russell, and got very much the better of the author of the Reform Bill. The pen was seldom from his hand. It was in his hand when we saw him last, only a few days before his death. He was a ready and a versatile writer. In one thing alone he failed—poetry. There is pathos in his "Lines on Canning's Death;" but his "Talavera" is only a feeble echo of "Marmion" and the "Lay." Perhaps his best verses are those on the murder of Mr. Weare—

> They cut his throat from ear to ear,
> His brains they batter'd in:
> His name was Mr. William Weare,
> He lived in Lyon's Inn;

which Sir Walter Scott delighted to repeat—lines generally attributed to Theodore Hook, but which we have Mr. Croker's own authority for assigning to his very versatile pen; to which we can add that Mr. Lockhart also assured us that Mr. Croker was their author.

A speech in defence of the Duke of York in the Colonel Wardle and Mary Anne Clarke matter of 1809 *made* Mr. Croker's fortune. The Duke was grateful, and the opening which the Duke's patronage gave to the young member of Parliament, then in his twenty-ninth year, was one which Mr. Croker was able (no one better) to turn to good and to lasting account. The Duke introduced him to the Prince and to Mr. Perceval. He was made Secretary to the Admiralty, ably supported his party in the House and out of it, made the best speech in Parliament against the Reform Bill, and, finally, refusing to sit in a Reformed House, resigned his Secretaryship, obtained a well-earned pension of fifteen hundred a year, apartments in Kensington Palace, and that leisure to pursue a taste for literature of which he had never lost sight through twenty long years of arduous and efficient public service. To great powers of observation he had added an unusually retentive memory; and, as his opportunities were great, he abounded in anecdote. It is well known that he kept a kind of diary or record of the memorable things he had heard or seen; and that his diary will be published at no very distant day we make no manner of doubt. A skilled editor himself, he is sure to have left it in that annotated state which would render the task of editorship even an easy matter for Lord John Russell. He was in the confidence of George IV. during the last twenty years (1810-1830) of the King's life, and was present at many of the Carlton House orgies, and at many of the Pavilion and Virginia Water excesses.

It has been the fashion to look upon Mr. Croker as an unkind and a sarcastic man. Sarcastic he certainly was, but not unkind. He had a large circle of friends, and it is marvellous what trouble he would take to assist them; and when he did attempt to serve them he seldom failed in obtaining what he asked for. It was Mr. Croker who put the lesser Croker (Crofton) into the Admiralty, though in no way known to him but through his own letter of introduction, and in no way related to him. He who writes this brief notice of his friend has received several acts of kindness at his hands. It was really pleasant to have anything like business to do with him—so clear was he; and you could not be too bold if you spoke what you felt, and spoke the truth. He stood correction and loved it. To find him in an error, and to convince him, was a pleasure in its way. He fought hard, but no one surrendered with a better grace.

Whatever he undertook to carry through he did see through; if indomitable perseverance, added to insidious tact, could prevail in obtaining what he wanted. Thus the present position of the Wyatt-Wellington statue at Hyde Park-corner is entirely owing to his dogged determination. He had made up his mind about the site, and, in this instance, opposition only made him more fixed in his opinion. We remember seeing him with Mr. Lockhart on the day the statue was moved from Mr. Wyatt's studio to Apsley House. He spoke then most strongly in favour of its present site. His object was to get it up—even as a trial—and why? Far-seeing tactician. He worked his friend the Duke of Wellington, and so impressed the iron Duke with the notion that to remove the statue when once up would be simply what ought *not* to be, that the Duke, at Mr. Croker's suggestion, requested of the then Government authorities that the statue might remain where it was, as a favour—or something like it—to himself.

That one who attacked so many should be hit smartly again in his turn is not to be wondered at. Mr. Disraeli is said to have attacked him as Rigby in return for some sharp sayings current in society said by Mr. Croker touching Mr. Disraeli's conduct with respect to the elder Murray's unfortunate paper the *Representative*, of which Mr. Disraeli, whether under or above age, was the *first* editor; and Mr. Macaulay is said to have peppered his "Boswell" in the *Edinburgh* in return for some brief passages of arms in the House during the ferment of the Reform Bill. Both novelist and essayist caricature; but the license allowed to the former is not allowable in the latter. But much may be pardoned when wits fall out—"wits," says Gay, "are game-cocks to one another," and the public, agreeing with Gay, enjoyed the set-to.

It is amusing to see about what very little matters the two Right Honourables differed. Mr. Croker, in a brief note, says that the Marquis of Montrose was beheaded. Mr. Macaulay cries fool, and adds that every schoolboy knows the Marquis was hanged. The fact is he was both hung and beheaded. What very small points set critics in a wrath! But the great point for years was, "Did such a book exist in English as the 'Memoirs of Prince Titi,' attributed to Frederick Prince of Wales?" Mr. Macaulay says "No," Mr. Croker says "Yes." Mr. Macaulay is certainly wrong. Our own copy we gave to Mr. Croker, who, at the time of his death, is said to have possessed at least a dozen copies of the book. One he disposed of in a characteristic way. It was a copy containing the book plate of Lord Shelburne, father of the present Lord Lansdowne. Now, the library at Lansdowne House is a fine one, and Mr. Macaulay is in the habit of using it. Remembering this, Mr. Croker sent the Shelburne "Prince Titi" to the Marquis of Lansdowne, with a request that it might be restored to the Lansdowne Library; "and there," said Mr. Croker, from whose lips we had the story, "Mr. Macaulay will find the very book which he insists had no existence."

As Mr. Croker's claim to a lengthened notice in this portion of our paper rests entirely on his literary merits, we may here briefly mention on what his claim to be remembered as an author will hereafter rest. First, on his admirable edition of Boswell, and its admirable preface. Croker's Boswell is, perhaps, the best-edited book in the English language. Secondly, he will be well known as an author by his many and important contributions to the *Quarterly Review*. His contributions deserve collection—those on English History and the French Revolution especially. Thirdly, on his Journals and Letters, which will place him—from what we partly learn and partly know—on a footing with Walpole, with Boswell, and with Pepys. His long-announced edition of Pope will be found to confirm his reputation as an editor; nor will Southey's well-turned dedication to him of his inimitable "Life of Nelson" lessen the respect which authors will continue to feel for his varied and always useful attainments.

Mr. Croker was very like Mr. Canning, and was, when seated, often mistaken for him. His portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence (now at the Manchester Exhibition) recalls him most pleasantly to his friends, and is, moreover, one of Lawrence's very best portraits.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—As we approach the close of a season distinguished by a greater number of "revivals" than any of its predecessors, we may take the opportunity of making a few remarks, not only on the benefit which Mr. Charles Kean has conferred on the English drama, but on the aid he has contributed to the cause of national education, as far as education can be affected by the drama. Of the four plays of the season ("Pizarro," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Richard II.," and "The Tempest"), two have referred to distinct periods of history, and have been rendered vehicles of conveying as much archæological instruction as could be acquired by the perusal of a large library. Without any mental effort whatever, the public have been enabled to reap the results of a toil to which men eminent for erudition have devoted their lives. The additional leaf which Mr. Kean habitually attaches to his playbill is well worth the serious perusal of all who desire to understand clearly the obligations due to this most indefatigable and intellectual of managers. The gentlemen who are mentioned therein as his coadjutors in the task of public instruction are all of the highest rank in their several departments. Such names amount to a guarantee that the work presented has already received the sanction of competent judges. The knowledge of many, brought together by Mr. C. Kean, and added to his own scholarship, is thus moulded, under the influence of his mind, into a collected form, from which the least educated members of the community may derive information and delight. When we observe how many persons become members of societies in the objects of which they take no interest, greatly, indeed, were we struck by the propriety of Mr. Charles Kean's recent election into the Royal Society of Antiquaries. Here was a "fellow" who not only gossiped about archæology, and listened to the gossip of others, but who had done his best to diffuse similar knowledge through all classes of society. Libraries, museums, and collections of art, are held up as exclusively promotive of instruction, while a theatre is a place of amusement alone. So says that most unthinking body called the "World." But we contend that there cannot be an institution more efficient in furthering the great end of public teaching than a theatre managed as the Princess'. The museum, commonly so called, presents a mass of lifeless objects, which make but a faint appeal to the sympathies of the multitude; the painting is addressed more or less to the connoisseur; books, particularly those of a technical character, are confined to a limited class. But a theatre in which the decorative details are historically accurate conveys something new and impressive to the most heedless spectators. An interesting story rivets the attention, while the eye is fascinated by the gorgeousness peculiar to scenic exhibition. The library and the museum have no portion in the dramatic attribute of life. However certain critics may expand on the subject of "suggestiveness," the imagination cannot ascend without steps more readily than the material body. Such animated pictures as the banquet-halls in the palaces of Sardanapalus and Wolsey, or the passage through London of Richard and Bolingbroke, as represented on the boards of the Princess' Theatre, are, to the antiquarian scholar, so many ladders by which he can remount the stream of time until he stands in actual contemplation of the objects previously presented to him through verbal and pictorial symbols. To the unlettered they are supplies of thought and knowledge unattainable through any other medium. Neither should the fact be overlooked that these great historical exhibitions, as well as those that are more fantastic and imaginative in their character, have been accompanied by the delivery of the finest dramatic poetry that the world has ever produced. Strange, indeed, does it appear that a people who elevate Shakspere as their national idol should at the same time affect to regard as a place of mere amusement the edifices in which the creations of his genius can alone assume an animated and substantial form. Never did the preacher from his pulpit deliver a more heart-touching discourse on the vanity of human greatness than the speeches of the fallen *Richard*, as rendered doubly eloquent by the exquisite pathos of Mr. C. Kean. Never did the sculptor of a sepulchral monument destined to adorn the interior of a temple of worship carve out of inanimate marble a more touching representation of earthly mutability than that presented by the figure of the same fine actor as he stood moralising on "sad stories of the death of kings." A theatre so conducted that its decorations are pregnant with historical instruction, while the works illustrated are the noblest in our language, ought to be recognised as a national college, and placed on the same level with those devoted to the sister arts. No one who reflects seriously on the subject can arrive at the conclusion that art is degraded or weakened by the introduction of life—that it is more dignified and truthful to restore merely the polychromatic effects to the ruins of Assyria, as at the Sydenham Palace, than to people the restoration with living representations of Sardanapalus and his Court. The painter and the poet may indeed recall to memory the scenes and personages of earlier ages, but the manager at the head of a chosen body of actors can alone renew the course of time, and cause the events of the past to occur once more. Perhaps, however, when we refer to the old prejudices against the stage, and its essential dignity, we are merely speaking of opinions already melting away beneath the influence of Mr. Charles Kean's managerial talisman. Certain it is that no person of educated mind and habits, no, not even the most indiscriminate hunter of curiosities who visits this metropolis, thinks he has completed his round till he has seen the great "revival" for the time being at the Princess' Theatre. What "Richard the Second" was a few weeks ago, "The Tempest" is now,—the great theatrical exhibition of London.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday evening commenced the reign of Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden at this theatre. The house was crowded with a fashionable and literary audience, and the plaudits were frequent and fervent. The first piece performed was an old friend with a new face—a version of "Livre Troisième Chapitre premier"—produced at the Lyceum under the title of the "Novel Expedient." It is now called "The Subterfuge." Mrs. Stirling supported the heroine with her usual talent. This was succeeded by an address written by Mr. R. Brough and spoken by Mr. Robson. The latter was received with such acclamation that it was with difficulty he could proceed to his appointed task. The drama of "The Lighthouse," composed by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and first acted by Mr Dickens and his friends at his private residence, was the second piece of the evening; and Mr. Robson assumed the character which Mr. Dickens had so ably supported. The part of *Aaron Gurnock* develops the remorse of an involuntary accomplice in a supposed murder, and is marked by much refinement of detail, on which Mr. Robson bestowed most laudable elaboration. Mr. Addison's *Jacob Dale* was natural and effective. Mr. G. Cooke's *Samuel Finlay* was especially good. Miss Wyndham has joined this company, and must have impressed her old patrons at this theatre by the great advance which she has made in her profession. Her performance of *Phebe Dale* was most natural and affecting, and added greatly to the interest of the drama. *Lady Grace* was excellently impersonated by Miss Swanborough. The piece, with the advantage of professional acting, has improved in its general effects, which are now more broadly and distinctly marked. The performances concluded with "Masaniello."

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Charles Mathews made his appearance to a very numerous audience on Monday. The pieces selected were "The Game of Speculation" and "Cool as a Cucumber." Mr. Mathews was repeatedly called on to the stage, and there is no doubt that these farewell performances will be highly profitable to the bénéficiaire. They are, as we have stated, limited to eight performances, and cannot be extended beyond next Tuesday.

ADELPHI.—Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the performances at this favourite theatre have proved very attractive. Great pains have been taken to ventilate the house, and the recent alterations and improvements add greatly to the general comfort. "George Darville," "The Rent Day," "Paul Pry," and some of the popular Adelphi farces have been played during the week.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Wednesday the character of *Medea*, made so famous by the acting of Madame Ristori, was acted in English at this theatre by Miss Edith Heraud, with triumphant success. The new version of this subject is entitled "Medea in Corinth;" but the drama itself, though not entirely original, has no claim to be regarded as a translation of M. Legouve's tragedy. In readapting the subject for a British audience very important alterations have been considered expedient—such as the omission of the unnecessary character of *Orpheus*, and the restoration of her magic and divine attributes to the stern heroine and skilled enchantress of Colchis, the world-renowned daughter of the sun. In carrying out this notion the adapter has been much indebted to the sublime work of Euripides; nor are obligations wanting to less distinguished dramatists, both native and foreign, for other incidental touches by which the text has been in many places enriched and illustrated. Miss Heraud's performance of the part was replete with sensibility, intelligence, and strong emotion. The audience were greatly excited by her singularly powerful acting, and summoned her before the curtain at the end of the first and following acts. Mr. Rayner played *Jason*, and Mr. Lyon *Ægeus:* the part of *Creusa* was nicely acted by Miss Kate Percy.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. Beale's operatic campaign, to which we have previously alluded, will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., with the performance of "La Traviata," the principal characters being sustained by Mdme. Gassier, Signor Mario, and Signor Dragone. The last-mentioned artiste was the original representative in Italy of the part he has chosen for his début in London; and he has already earned a high reputation in his own country as a barytone singer, possessing a voice of similar compass and quality to that of Graziani.

W. S. WOODIN'S "OLIO OF ODDITIES."—Monday next is the last night of this accomplished entertainer's London season, after which he will give his provincial admirers an opportunity of appreciating his varied powers in the "Olio of Oddities." This remarkable entertainment has now for upwards of two years maintained its position before the metropolitan public, during which time Mr. Woodin has nightly embodied more than a hundred distinct characters and charcteristics.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Mr. Stocqueler delivered on Monday evening a lecture on the present state of India. This gentleman's long experience gives his opinions on the subject of the mutiny, and the future government of that country, considerable value. He took great pains in tracing effects to their causes, and it is to be hoped that his lecture may be published, as an argument so well conducted cannot be too widely disseminated.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY.

THIS new line of railway, which must prove of great advantage to the population of central Wales, and to tourists through that delightful district, commences by a junction with the Great Western at Oswestry, and, pursuing by Sweeney Hall and the village of Llanymynech, crosses the Vyrniew at the latter place; thence, by way of Llandysilio and the Harleen, it enters the Severn Valley near to Pool Quay, which it traverses, passing through Welshpool and near Montgomery to Newtown, where it terminates by a junction with the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway, under construction. As has already been noticed by the Board of Trade, the Oswestry and Newtown Railway will form a link in the grand chain of communication between Manchester and the manufacturing districts of England on the one side, and on the other Milford, on the waters of which the combined fleets of Europe might float at ease.

The first turf of this new railway was cut, with great ceremony, on the 4th inst., at Welshpool.

The spot selected for the inaugural ceremony to be performed by Lady Williams Wynn was in the Bowling-green meadow, adjoining the ancient Domen Mill, which formed a portion of the Castle demesne, and lies on the east side of the circular mound formerly a British encampment. The mound, which is very extensive, was entirely covered with spectators, chiefly ladies. Their gay and elegant appearance, enhanced by the gorgeous flags which flaunted among the picturesque foliage of the trees, had a charming effect. A row of flags marked the centre of the line. Upon a lofty pole were placed the embroidered drum banners of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry; and at the top floated the four beautiful standards of the same regiment.

Shortly after one o'clock the procession reached the ground. At the request of Sir Watkin Wynn, the Venerable Archdeacon Clive impressively invoked the Divine blessing upon the work. The Mayor then presented Lady Wynn with the programme; Mr. J. Cubitt, the engineer-in-chief, handed to her Ladyship the plan of the ground; and Mr. Davidson, the contractor, the barrow and spade.

Her Ladyship, after a brief address, took up the spade, and, amidst enthusiastic cheering, cut the turf, which she placed in the wheelbarrow and wheeled for about thirty yards.

Mr. Burt, one of the sub-contractors under Mr. Davidson, then presented Lady Wynn with four small silver coins (Maunday money) as a testimony that the money of this line would be properly paid.

Mrs. Owen (of Glan Severn) then read, in an admirable manner, a propitiatory address to Lady Wynn.

Mrs. Owen then cut a few pieces of turf and placed them on the wheelbarrow, which she wheeled to the spot where the first turf was conveyed. The same ceremony was afterwards performed by Sir Watkin, R. Owen, Esq. (Mayor), D. Pugh, Esq., M.P.; R. J. Venables, Esq., Col. H. Wynn, M.P.; Mr. Cubitt, Mr. J. P. Wilding, Mr. W. Lloyd (Cilgwrgan), Mr. Davidson, Mr. Piercy, Mr. A. J. Johnes, and Mr. A. Howell. After these gentlemen had tried their hand, a few navvies stripped off their coats and set to work.

During the intervals of the proceedings the fine band of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry played appropriate airs. It was estimated that not less than 10,000 persons were present on and around the bowling-green during the day.

A great portion of the company then partook of refreshments on the bowling-green; in the centre a collation was served in the Horticultural Society's tent to about 400 ladies and gentlemen. Sir W. W. Wynn presided. A variety of toasts were drunk; and after the company had left the tent dancing was commenced upon the green, and kept up for several hours. In the fields adjoining the people enjoyed a variety of rustic sports. In the evening the event of the day was celebrated by a public dinner at the Oak Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Meredith, Town-clerk of Welshpool.

The accompanying view of the ceremony is from a photograph by Mr. John Owen, of Newtown.

RUGBY NEW TOWNHALL AND MARKETS.

THIS handsome building is now in course of erection at Rugby under the direction of Mr. James Murray, of Coventry, architect (and of the firm of Pugin and Murray, London). The design was selected in competition. The style of architecture adopted is the Italian, but treated with considerable originality and freedom. The buildings comprise, on the ground floor, Committee-rooms for use of County Court, Mechanics' Institute, Library and News room, and other offices and conveniences. A fine entrance-hall and noble stone staircase leads to the upper and principal floor, which consists of the Assembly Hall, and occupies the entire front. It is in length about seventy-five feet, by thirty-two feet in width, and proportionately high. The room is embellished with pilasters, moulded cornices, &c. The ceiling (which is elliptical) is divided into panels by moulded ribs, and decorated with plastic enrichments. Convenient retiring-rooms for performers, lecturers, and ladies, are attached. Behind the front or main building is the covered Market and Corn Exchange (approached from the back street), arranged for greengrocers, butter, egg, and poultry dealers,

COMMENCEMENT OF THE OSWESTRY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Shops occupy the street front. The walls throughout are constructed of brick, with dressings and moulded work of Bath stone. The contractor is Mr. William Gascoyne, of Leamington, who has undertaken the erection and completion of the entire works within seven months, for the sum of £3170.

INSECT FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Tower House, Winchester, July 15, 1857.

I herewith send you a drawing of a very singular insect, which I have carefully examined, in the collection of G. Clifton, Esq., the water police magistrate at Fremantle, Western Australia, and which, I believe, is perfectly unique. The posterior pair of wings are developed into a pair of screw-propellers, with which the insect urges itself rapidly through the air by, it is supposed, a series of half-turns, somewhat after the fashion in which a boat is sculled.

I regard this insect not only as curious and interesting to entomologists, but also as capable of offering a hint to engineers, mechanics, and, perhaps, aeronauts. Vouching for the accuracy of the drawing,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Arthur D. White, M.D.

AUSTRALIAN INSECT.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, LINCOLN.

Lincoln, so conspicuous among the cities of England for its mediæval architecture, and likewise for many interesting remains of much earlier periods, can now boast of possessing one of the most striking specimens of a provincial insurance-office to be found within the kingdom. The increasing and eminently successful trade and commerce of the city, and the wealth and importance of the wide-spread and beautifully-cultivated district by which it is surrounded, have given rise to the establishment of an insurance company, which is located within the walls of Lincoln.

The façade of the building is in the Modern Classic style of architecture, executed entirely in Anston stone (the same material as the Houses of Parliament, Westminster). The ground story forms a rustic basement, with deeply-recessed mouldings to the doors and windows. The keystones to the arches are ornamented with carved masks. The first and second story windows are appropriately ornamented, and the quoins of the building are decorated with moulded rustics. The whole front is surmounted by a deep frieze, enriched with boldly-carved festoons of fruit and flowers, carried by masks. The cornice is dentil, with a bold balustrade over, on the dies of which are placed chastely-formed vases, emblematical of the institution. At each end of the building are splayed wings, on the faces of which the arms of the several counties included in the company are carved in a group; and on the friezes of these wings the various implements of a fire brigade are collected together, which with other carvings on various parts of the building denote its use.

The contractors for the building are Messrs. Barnes and Birch, of Lincoln, upon whom the execution of the works reflects great credit. It is from the design and under the superintendence of the company's surveyor, Mr. Bellamy, of the firm of Bellamy and Hardy, architects Lincoln.

The Midland Counties Insurance Company had its origin in the Lincolnshire Fire-office, which was established in that county in 1851; the Earl of Yarborough, the present Lord Lieutenant of the county, being one of its principal supporters and shareholders, who now amount in number to 527, and comprise amongst them the most wealthy and influential gentry, merchants, farmers, and inhabitants of the city and county of Lincoln, combined with many residents in several of the other midland counties. There are 60,000 shares of £12 10s. each, £1 10s. per share to be paid up. Of this number 16,736 are allotted, and the company now charge 2s. 8d. per share premium upon all allotments. Looking at the manner in which many joint-stock companies have been managed of late years, we may say that the most striking and satisfactory feature connected with this company is, that although since its commencement the shareholders have received an uniform dividend of five per cent upon the paid-up capital, yet the company can at any time pay back to its shareholders, if necessary, every sixpence of such capital, all losses, dividends, establishment and management charges having been paid out of actually realised profits. The fire insurances now amount to nearly £3,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES INSURANCE COMPANY, LINCOLN.

NEW TOWNHALL AND MARKETS, RUGBY.

STEAM PLOUGHING WITH BOYDELL'S ENGINE, NEAR LOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

STEAM CULTIVATION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DURING the last month the attention of the whole county has been drawn to the important exhibition of Boydell's steam horse and cultivator, on the farm of Mr. James Robson, of Brackenborough, near the pretty town of Louth. Twenty-three acres of clover ley, with many inequalities on the surface, were selected. The time fixed for the trial was from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. At the hour appointed hundreds of men were collected from all quarters to witness the start. Three of Burrell's doubled-breasted wheel ploughs were first yoked to the engine; for some time the engine and ploughs continued to work satisfactorily, but at length the crowd became so great that it was impossible to proceed. The ploughs were removed, and Coleman's Cultivator attached, which was dragged with ease. Some local swing-ploughs were next attached, when it was soon very clearly seen that they were not adapted for the steam-horse (indeed, it would be well for the county if they were entirely superseded by modern iron ploughs). One or two were broken to pieces, and the work was anything but satisfactory. This, however, was not the fault of the steam-horse, but of the implements. A Cultivator was then attached, but an accident happening from too great a power being put on the engine, to show its extreme power of traction, a delay took place. This was remedied, and the first day was brought to a close by the steam-horse dragging four waggons laden with chalk and soil.

On Thursday, the 30th, the steam-horse exhibited itself in the show-ground of the North Lincolnshire Society, when it astonished all by the manner in which it entered the yard, having to proceed along a narrow road, and make a turn to enter an awkward gateway.

On Friday, the 31st ult., the arrangement and sole direction of the implements were entrusted to Messrs. R. and W. Chatterton, very large occupiers in the county. Burrell's three double-breasted ploughs, at the hour appointed, were attached, but did not do good work. Three of Howard's wheel p.p. ploughs were next tried, and did much better; the steam-engine ploughing this strong clay land at the rate of one acre per hour, including stoppages and turnings. The next implement tried was Coleman's Cultivator, with Clod-crusher and harrows attached; this was done equally well as before although the harrows were too light. Next came Cotgreave's Subsoil and Trenching Plough, combined. This valuable implement did its work in first-rate style, trenching and raising the subsoil from an average depth of 12 inches by 12 inches wide. After going several rounds this implement was taken off, and Cotgreave's draining-plough was then fixed. It was agreed upon that it should not drain more than two feet deep, although Mr. Cotgreave was anxious to try three feet. This implement cut its trench clean and well; but, from the improper form of the breast, or shelf, and not being properly fastened, it did not clear itself well, but allowed the soil to fall into the trench. It, however, well showed the principle, and only requires a little more time and experience to bring it into practice. The day's proceedings were finished by the steam-horse dragging two heavily-laden waggons up a steep ascent. On arriving at the top of the hill three hearty cheers were given to Mr. Boydell.

Upwards of £4 was collected and presented to Mr. Boydell's men for the attention which they paid to the engine and the work.

Our Correspondent adds that Mr. Boydell has produced an engine capable of doing everything he does with it well, under perfect control, and only requiring the proper adaptation of implements, and that many of the principal implement-makers who were on the ground watching the engine signified their intention of preparing proper implements for the steam-horse. There were several spectators on the ground from Cuba, Russia, Germany, and Sweden.

We have been favoured by Mr. James Fowler, of Louth, a member of the Louth Agricultural Society, with the following result of his observation of the speed, &c., which Boydell's traction-engine performed upon the above occasion:—

The traction-engine, with three *double* ploughs, ploughed one acre in 73 minutes, or about eight acres in one day of ten hours, at a cost in labour and coals of £1 12s., whilst the work performed by six *single* ploughs with eighteen horses in the same time would only be four acres and a half, and this at a cost of about £2 11s., being three acres and a half in quantity and 19s. in price in favour of the engine work. The prime cost of the engine, with the ploughs, &c., complete, would be about the same as the eighteen horses; while the wear and tear would be the greater on the latter. This is also in favour of the engine.

There is one thing, however, to be said, which may, perhaps, favour the horses a little, which is *the nature of the ground*, this being very dry and hard from the continuous dry weather we have had. Two horses would have pulled each plough under ordinary circumstances, but in this it would have taken three. Then again comes the question—would not the engine have done more work if the ground had been softer? Undoubtedly it would, and still have left a margin between its quantity and that of the horses, though, perhaps, not quite so large as the one shown above.

THE "NIGER" STEAM-SHIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Royal African mail-steamer *Niger*, Rolt commander, left the French settlement of Goree (the last port touched at on the continent of Africa) at ten o'clock a.m. on the 3rd of June last. After rounding Cape Verde the *Niger* encountered heavy seas and strong head winds, and made but little progress. On the morning of the 9th, we found the vessel laying to, while all spare casks and spars were being got up for fuel—the supply of coal having become exhausted during the night. In the evening the Peak of Teneriffe was sighted, and every effort was made to reach the anchorage by burning the ships' linings, boats, and spardecks.

The following morning found us within eight miles of the shore; but as it appeared quite impracticable to steam up to Santa Cruz, fifty miles off, the vessel was headed for Christianos Bay, the southernmost and nearest part of the island. Here we anchored in deep water close to land, and Captain Rolt went on shore to procure wood from the inhabitants. Next morning a message was dispatched overland to Santa Cruz for a coal-ship to be sent down to meet us. However, during the remainder of that day, and the next morning, so much wood had been brought on board that it was thought advisable to start with the supply, and at noon the anchor was hove, and the vessel made good progress, and about sunset Santa Cruz was sighted. Soon after this, from some cause or others, the steam gave out, and the engines could only be got to work occasionally; the vessel was under all sail, the wind blew in puffs, sometimes from the sea, and sometimes from the land, and so we drifted onwards. The lights from the town and the fishing-boats in the bay shone over the vessel's bows; for by this time it had grown quite dark. The passengers were, some on deck and some below, getting ready for shore, the man in the chains was calling out the soundings, and the chains was calling out the soundings, and the captain on the bridge was looking out for the anchorage, when an unmistakable grating and scraping beneath the vessel told us we were on a reef. The word was given to "turn ahead," and then "turn astern," but both orders were equally unavailing; for there appeared to be no moving power in the engines. A swell soon let the vessel down with a thump on the rocks, at the same time setting her higher on them. After a few repetitions of this she stuck fast, and began to heel over. Signals had been made all this time for assistance, and in about half-an-hour after striking lighters came off from the port. The ladies and children were got out, the remainder of the passengers subsequently followed, and a great part of the baggage was landed during the night, and placed under a military guard, Captain Rolt remaining on board to the last to superintend matters. Most of the passengers found accommodation at the English hotel; but several ladies and children were most hospitably provided for by Mr. Hamilton, the company's agent. To his kindness and the exertions of the Vice-Consul (Mr. Parkinson) the unfortunate voyagers must ever feel indebted for a considerable amelioration of their position. The weather fortunately continued tranquil for some days after the wreck, so that working parties could be employed to get out the cargo. A considerable portion of it had been saved when the last mail (the *Condace*) left. Most of the *Niger's* passengers came on in the *Condace*, some few having previously left in a French steamer for Lisbon.

ON Friday week a labourer on the Southend Railway deliberately laid himself down on the rails before an advancing train, and on the engineer looking back he saw the head of the deceased rolling away into a ditch.

ATTEMPTED POISONING OF CHILDREN.—Fanny Stanley, aged fifteen, was charged at Chester, on Saturday last, with having, on the 26th of April last, attempted to administer poison to her master's two children. On some bread and butter, which she had prepared for the children, Mr. Dunn, the father, saw some blue powder, which was found to be strychnia, and two rabbits to which the butter was given died with the usual tetanic symptoms. The jury convicted the prisoner, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory for four years.

DEATH OF DR. DICK.—Thomas Dick, LL.D., F.R.A.S., the well-known author of "The Christian Philosopher," and other kindred works, expired at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, on the 29th ultimo, in his eighty-third year.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1857.

Day.	Barometer [illegible]	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	We Bulb 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
Aug. 6	[illegible]	73·5	55·6	60·5	62·0	61·9	65·2	62·8	SW.	9	0.109
" 7	29·674	70·8	50·0	59·9	62·6	59·2	67·0	61·1	SW.	8	0·029
" 8	29·669	67·3	51·5	58·9	62·6	59·0	65·1	61·1	NNW.	10	0·005
" 9	29·756	65·0	54·1	57·0	61·0	58·5	61·3	58·6	NNW.	9	0·048
" 10	30·071	73·8	55·3	61·7	59·3	58·2	71·7	65·3	SW.	10	0·026
" 11	30·127	71·5	56·3	65·2	69·3	64·7	71·3	65·0	W.	10	0·101
" 12	30·126	77·8	56·9	67·8	69·2	64·4	77·2	67·6	N. SW.	0	0·000
Means	[illegible]	71·8	54·1	61·6	63·7	60·8	68·4	63·1			0·318

The range of temperature during the week was 27·8 degrees.

The weather has generally been fine, although the sky has been considerably overcast, and occasional showers have fallen. Loud peals of thunder were heard at 6 p.m. of the 9th in the N.E., but no lightning was seen. A rainbow was visible shortly before sunset on the 11th. Heavy rain was falling on the night of the 11th between 9h. and 10h. 30m. p.m.; and a heavy shower of rain and hail occurred on the evening of the 9th.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Aug. 5	29.846	64·1	58·0	·82	8	58·5	74·3	SSW. W.	112	·000
" 6	29·707	63·0	52·9	·71	8	56·8	72·3	SSW. SW. W.	143	·667
" 7	29·670	56·5	51·7	·85	10	53·1	..	SW.	173	·194
" 8	29·693	56·6	53·0	·88	10	55·2	63·9	WSW.	183	·002
" 9	29·862	59·5	53·7	·82	7	54·8	67·3	W.	145	·185
" 10	30·095	63·0	54·9	·79	6	50·7	74·8	W.	127	·000
" 11	30·126	64·1	61·3	·91	8	61·1	75·8	W. SW.	128	·007

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DIEN'S COMET.—The newly-discovered comet (the fourth detected during the present year) shines with a faint light, but is of considerable size, and is best seen with a low power. It arrives at its perihelion on August 23rd, but will not be brighter at that time than it is at present, and will be less favourably situated for observation in these latitudes. On August 15th (at midnight) it is situated in the constellation of Auriga, at 6h. 22m. of right ascension, and at 56 deg. 30 min. of North Polar distance. On August 18th it passes into the constellation of Gemini, and at midnight will be close to the star 28 Geminorum. On August 21st it will be situated near 40 Geminorum; and on August 22nd near Omega Geminorum. On August 29th it will be in the neighbourhood of 67 and 68 Geminorum, and a few days later will pass into the constellation of Canis Minor.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the fall in the value of National Stocks this week has not been to say extensive, the market generally has ruled heavy. The Bear party have sold extensively, and the operations for a further decline may be considered large. By some parties the news just at hand from India is regarded in a desponding light; but, beyond a spreading of the mutiny to some of the more distant stations, our position is certainly not worse than we were made acquainted with by the previous mail; and we may take it for granted that it is only a question of time how long the insurrection lasts. One feature against Consols is the fact that jobbers hold a much larger supply of stock than usual, and it is just possible that some of them may be compelled to sell even at the present reduced quotations.

The discount market has been well supplied with cash; but, out of doors, the rates have ruled high—the lowest quotation for the best short paper being 5⅞ ½ per cent; whilst four months' bills have not been done under from 5½ to, in some instances, 6 per cent.

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government securities, for short periods, have been obtainable at 5 to 5½ per cent. On the Continent money is dear. At Hamburg it is called 6¼; at Paris, 5½; at Amsterdam, 4½; and at Brussels, 3½ per cent.

The silver market has been somewhat brisk, and dollars have changed hands at 61⅛d. per ounce—showing an advance of ⅛d. per ounce compared with the previous sale. About £200,000 in silver has reached us from the Continent in exchange for gold, and large supplies are expected to arrive next week. The total imports of bullion have been about £670,000, the whole of which, with the exception of £100,000 sold to the Bank, has been sent away. The exchange at St. Petersburg shows a profit on the shipment of gold to this country of 2 per cent.; but as only small quantities are allowed to be exported the arrivals continue limited.

On Monday Home Stocks were heavy, and rather drooping in price. Bank Stock was done at 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 90¼ ⅜; Consols for Money, 90⅛ ⅜ ½; Consols for Account, 90⅞ ⅜ ⅞; India Stock, 212; India Bonds, 25s. and 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜ ⅝. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and at one time Consols were 89⅞, closing at 90⅛. For Account the quotations were 90⅛ ½ ¼. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 74; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 7-16; India Bonds, 27s. to 30s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 98⅜ ⅝. On the following day the Reduced Three per Cents were done at 90¼ to 90⅜; Consols, for Money, 90⅛ and 89⅞; New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ½ ⅜; Consols, for Account, 90⅞ ½ ¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 1-16; Exchequer Bills, par to 6s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 98⅜ ⅝. The assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the East India Company are not in want of funds produced a firmer market for Consols on Thursday. At one time, however, they were done at 89⅞ ⅞; but subsequently recovered to 90⅛. For Account the quotations were 89⅞ 90, and 90¼ ⅜. The New Threes were 90⅜ ⅜; and the Reduced, 90⅜ ¼ ½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. dis.; the Bonds, 98⅜; India Bonds, 25s. dis. The directors of the Bank of England have made no change in the rates of discount.

The dealings in the Foreign-house have been unimportant. In the quotations generally very little change has taken place. Grenada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New Active, have marked 22½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Spanish Three per Cents, 39¾; Spanish, New Deferred, 25¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 94¼; Turkish Four per Cents, 99⅞ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 99; Brazilian Five per Cents 102; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Russian, Small, 99½; Austrian Five per Cents, 81; Chilian Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 78½; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 32⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¼.

The value of Joint-stock Bank Shares continues to be well supported. Australasia have realised 88½; Bank of London, 48; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London and County, 31½; London Joint-Stock, 30 ex div.; London and Westminster, 47; National Provincial of England, New, 21; Ottoman, 14⅞; Provincial of Ireland, 62; Union of Australia, 52½ ex div.; and Western of London, 38½.

Miscellaneous Securities generally have been very inactive:—East and West India Docks 110; London, 100; Victoria, 88½; St. Katharine, 92; Atlantic Telegraph (£900 paid), 870; Australian Agricultural, 21½ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 1⅞; ditto Preference, 4⅞ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 101; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1⅞; London General Omnibus, 3⅞; Netherlands Land, 3½; North British Australasian, ⅝; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69; Ditto, New, 14½; Royal Mail Steam, 60; South Australian Land, 33; Berlin Waterworks, 5; Ditto, New, 2½; Chelsea, 10½; East London, 192; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 9⅞.

Of late—as the dividend will be only one per cent—a considerable fall has taken place in the value of Great Western Railway Shares, but other securities have been tolerably firm. The dividend upon the Eastern Counties Shares (original stock) will be 5s.; upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5 per cent; and upon the Northern and Eastern, £1 16s. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 35½; East Anglian, 19½; Eastern Counties, 11; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32⅞; Great Northern B Stock, 121; Great Western, 53; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 101⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 83⅞; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14½; North British, 45; North-Eastern—Leeds, 43⅞; Ditto, York 75½; South Eastern, 71⅞.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 81½; Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 134½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, second guarantee, 100½; South-Eastern, Reading Annuities, 23.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital A, 5⅞; East Indian, 99½; Ditto, E Shares, Extension, 5⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 85½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6⅞; Recife and San Francisco, 8⅛; Sambre and Meuse, Preference, 8⅛.

In Mining Shares the business doing has been limited:—Alfred Consols have marked 16½; Great South Tolgus, 16½; North Wheal Basset, 19; Par Consols, 20⅞; Sortridge Consols Mining Company, 1⅞; and Linares, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 10.—A fair supply of new English wheat was on offer in to-day's market; but the show of old was unusually limited. The former sold slowly, at 2s. per quarter beneath the currencies realised on Monday last; but in the value of the latter no change took place. In foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably extensive—very little was doing, at previous quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were neglected. There was a fair inquiry for both English and foreign barley, at full prices. Fine malt sold steadily, at extreme rates; but inferior samples were the turn in favour of buyers. There was a fair inquiry for oats, beans, and peas, at full prices. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

August 12.—The supplies of most kinds of produce here to-day were moderate. Generally speaking, the trade was inactive, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 62s.; ditto white, 48s. to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 60s.; rye, 32s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware 69s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 76s. to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 27s; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s., Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 26s.; white, 20s. to 32s.; tick beans, 36s. to 39s.; grey peas, 42s. to 45s.; maple, 42s. to 47s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s. to 54s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s. to 42s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—We have no change to notice in the value of seeds generally, and the demand is far from active.

Linseed, English, crushing, 69s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 47s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 20s. to 24s.; ditto white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 69s. to 74s. per quarter, linseed cakes, English, £10 0s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10d. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton; canary, 80s. to 88s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 58s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 1d.; oats, 27s. 3d.; rye, 41s. 11d.; beans, 46s. 11d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 62s. 0d.; barley, 38s. 4d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 40s. 9d. beans, 46s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 11d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 79,912; barley, 1766; oats, 3257; rye, 78; beans, 3929; peas, 1733 quarters.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Tea.—The market is steady, and prices are well supported. Common sound congou, 1s. 2½d. per lb. The stock in London is 65,682,806 lbs. against 67,766,000 lbs. last year. In the United Kingdom it amounts to 83,081,000, against 87,350,000 in 1856, and 73.792,000 in 1855.

Sugar.—All raw sugars have continued dull in sale, and, in most transactions, a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. has been submitted to by the importers. West India has sold at 52s. to 59s.; Mauritius, 45s. to 59s. 6d.; Bengal, 50s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at 63s. to 66s. per cwt. In crushed sugars very little is passing.

Coffee.—Our market continues very inactive, and the quotations show a tendency to give way.

Rice.—The demand is by no means active, nevertheless the late improvement in value is supported. The finest white Bengal is worth 15s. per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a steady business doing in Irish butter, and prices are still on the advance. Foreign qualities are firm, and quite as dear as last week. English butter is firm, and the finest Dorset is worth 112s. to 114s. per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, and the currencies have a downward tendency. Other provisions rule dull.

Tallow.—There is much firmness in price; but the business doing is very moderate. P.Y.C. on the spot, 60s. to 62s.; for the last three months, 59s. 6d. to 61s. 0d. per cwt. Town tallow, 59s. 6d to 61s. 6d. net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at 38s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. All other oils are dull and drooping. Turpentine is heavy. American, in barrels, 37s. English, without casks, 36s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair inquiry for rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; East India, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy supports previous rates; but malt spirit has declined [illegible] to 10s. 7d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 0s.; new ditto, £3 to £4 0s.; old clover, £4 5s. to £5 10s.; new ditto, £4 to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Holywell, 16s.; Gosforth, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 16s. 9d.; Haswell, 18s. 9d.; South [illegible]; Stewart's, 18s. [illegible]; Hartwick, [illegible]; Russell's Hetton, 17s. per ton.

Hops.—As the plantation accounts are rather more favourable, the duty has advanced to [illegible]. Fine hops are in fair request at full prices, but inferior qualities rule dull.

Wool.—The public sales continue to be well attended by buyers, and about 55,000 bales have changed hands—fine qualities at an advance of fully 2d. per lb. English wool is held for [illegible].

Potatoes.—The supplies are liberal, and the trade is steady, at from 5s to 6s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The trade generally has rather improved, and prices have had an upward tendency:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been an average business doing, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 7.

1st Life Guards: G. J. B. Bruce to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. P. Smith to be Major; Lieut. G. Bushman to be Captain; Cornets G. E. Logan and G. F. Ormsby to be Lieutenants; F. O'Beirne to be Cornet.

14th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. D'Urban Blyth to be Captain.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Colonel R. F. Crawford to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel S. D. Broughton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Captain D. S. Greene to be Captain; Lieut. J. H. Brown to be Second Captain; Second Class Staff Surgeon J. Duff, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards: E. C. Nugent to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

14th Foot: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class G. S. King, M.D., to be Surgeon.

19th: Lieut. E. N. Kinsdersley to be Captain.

20th: Capt. W. L. D. Mears and Lieut. F. L. Edridge to be Captains; R. Foster-Meldar to be Ensign.

24th: Lieut. R. H. Travers to be Captain; A. W. Fitzmaurice to be Ensign.

36th: Lieut. W. C. Hill to be Instructor of Musketry.

79th: Major W. C. Hodgson to be Major; Capt. G. A. Harrison to be Captain.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned officers to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank:—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. M'Call, Brevet Majors J. G. Hay and W. C. Hodgson.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surgeons of the First Class G. Anderson, W. Denny, P. Gammie, and W. Carson, to be Surgeons of the First Class.

BREVET.—Brevet Col W. R. Mansfield to have the local rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Cols. S. J. Hill, A. Little, F. W. E. Boldsworth, J. Douglas, to be Colonels in the Army; Lieut.-Cols. J. Corfield, D. Carstairs, H. H. Lloyd, to be Colonels; Majors A. C. Dewar, W. A. Halsted, J. T. Bush, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 5.

The following promotions, dated the 30th ult., consequent on the death, on July 29, of Admiral of the White Sir H. Pigott, K.C.B., K.C.H., have taken place:—Admiral of the Blue Sir L. Curtis, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White J. B. Purvis to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; [illegible] Rear-Admiral of the White A. F. [illegible] to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue C. Graham, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain G. R. Mundy to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. BURFIELD, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, ironmonger, painter, and glazier.

BANKRUPTS.

J. FARR, Bristol, ironmonger and tin plate worker.—J. BANYARD, Shoreham, Sussex, brewer and licensed victualler.—S. BURGESS, Wharton, Cheshire, salt manufacturer.—A. STERN, George-street, Minories, Great Saint Helens, waterproofer and clothier.—J. W. ALDRIDGE, Witham, Essex, corn merchant.—T. WOOSTER, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, seedsman and hotel-keeper.—J. O. HOBSON, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.—E. WHITE, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, City; Phœnix Wharf, Stratford, Essex; and Globe Wharf, Wapping, corn and coal merchant.—G. THOMPSON, Barnsbury-street, Islington, and Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-road, corn-dealer and baker.—L. DANCYGER, Newcastle-under-Lyne, cabinet maker and furniture broker.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 10.

In consideration of the successful operations against Mandarin junks up Escape Creek and the Fawshee Channel of the Canton River on the 25th and 27th May, and also of the attack on the Fort and Junk fleet in Fatsham Creek on the 1st of June, the following promotions have this day taken place:—Commanders C. C. Forsyth, J. Corbett, W. R. Rolland, and E. W. Turnour to be Captains; Lieuts. G. C. Fowler, E. F. Dent, W. L. Staniforth, A. M. Brock, and his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, to be Commanders; the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, T. K. Hudson, W. St. John S. Hornby, and H. C. St. John, to be Acting Lieutenants; Mr. J. Jones to be Master.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BUSCH, Coleman-street-buildings, merchant and commission agent.—W. E. WALLINGTON, Oxford, tailor.—J. J. S[illegible], late of Oakley-terrace, Old Kent-road, ladies' outfitter and baby linen warehouseman.—J. [illegible] GOULD, Cheapside, apothecary.—W. CHICKEN, Barking-road, St. Leonard, [illegible], licensed victualler.—A. SCOTT, [illegible] agent.—T. H. MAY, late of Little Britain, and [illegible] Mount, Hampstead-heath, now of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, baker.—[illegible] TAILCOTT, [illegible], grocer.—I. CLAPHAM, [illegible], Yorkshire, nurseryman.—H. H. STATHAM, Liverpool, attorney and money scrivener.—J. RUTHERSAL, Altrincham, Cheshire, chemical manure manufacturer and schoolmaster.—W. MIDDLEWOOD and W. ANDERSON, Manchester, joiners and builders.—I. and J. KIRKBRIDE, Carlisle, stone and marble masons and builders.—J. WRIGHT and J. SALISBURY, Burton-upon-Trent, ironfounders.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 71, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, the wife of William Fraser, M.D., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of George Blanschard, Esq., of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Charles Dashwood, Rector of Billingford, Norfolk, John D. Hay Hill, Esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, eldest son of J. D. Hay Hill, Esq., of Gressenhall, Hall, Norfolk, to Katharine Frances, only daughter of the late Robert Neave, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

On the 12th inst., at Ingestre, Stafford, the Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, to the Lady Constance Talbot, daughter of the Right Hon. Earl Talbot.

On the 11th inst., at the Old Gravel Pit Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. J. Davis, Mr. G. W. Burge, of King Edward's-road, Hackney, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Kelsey, Esq.

At Walcot Church, Bath, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Wood, Minister of Christ Church, Bath, assisted by the Rev. R. Wood, of Westerfield Park, [illegible], John Barton Harrison, Esq., M.D., Bengal Army, to Emilie Louise, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. S. Wood, formerly Rector of Crenfield, Beds., and more recently Chaplain at Caen, in Normandy.

DEATHS.

On the 17th March, drowned in attempting to cross on horseback the Balonne Creek, Barwan River, New South Wales, in the 23rd year of his age, Henry Edward Cadell, second son of Mr. Cadell, Capton, Somerset, deeply lamented and deservedly beloved by all his friends.

On Tuesday, the 4th of August, Jessie Marie, the infant daughter of I. Farquharson Fotheringham, Esq., late of the Madras Army, deeply lamented.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

TWENTY SHILLINGS per DOZEN.— DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY.
"Pure and wholesome Wines are introduced by Mr. J. L. Denman Those who have lived in South Africa know well the quality of these wines, and those who do not we recommend to try them."—Vide United Service Gazette, Nov. 22, 1856.
A Pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps. Bottles included.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
Terms cash. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. Denman, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street. Counting house, first door up Railway-place.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.—A very superior CLARET, old in bottle, and fit for the table of any connoisseur, 66s. per dozen, carriage-free.—CADIZ WINE COMPANY, 66, St. James's-street, London, S.W.

QUITE NEW.

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE. A most refreshing and pleasing stimulant to the Appetite, composed principally of Turkish Condiments combined with various culinary productions of the East. It is an exquisite relish with Fish, Meat, Poultry, and Game, and forms a valuable addition to Soups, Minces, Hashes, Stews, Meat Pies, and Puddings, as well as to salads of every description. To Steaks and Chops it imparts a highly delicious and aromatic flavour.—To be had of all Sauce Venders; and of the Sole Wholesale Agents, Crosse and Blackwell, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR; Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief; and Iodine Soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE restores grey hair to its natural colour, and darkens red or light hair. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, 24 stamps.—ANDREWS, Chemist, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

TOURISTS, Travellers, and Visitors to the Seacoast, will find the application of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR both grateful and refreshing to the Complexion and Skin, protecting them from the baneful influence of the sun and dust, allaying all heat and irritation, and eradicating cutaneous defects. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP.—The attention of Families, Housekeepers, Laundresses, &c., is directed to this now well-known and highly-appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of a toilet Soap, is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen and Grocers in London, at the price of the common ordinary yellow soap. Be particular to observe that "John Knight's Primrose, York-place St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS.—The SUMMER SKIN SOAP, 1s. per lb., in bars, is particularly recommended for allaying irritation of the skin, removing freckles, and producing white and soft hands. It is a new soap, beautifully soft in use, and agreeably perfumed. Manufactured and sold only by the LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street; also every other kind of skin, toilet, and fancy soaps.

ECONOMY IN WASHING CLOTHES.— JOHN WILLIAMS and SON'S "Sweet Soft Soap," in 6lb.-jars, with directions for use; also, Family Boxes of Prize-medal Household Soaps. (For further particulars see this day's or Monday's "Times.") Cut, dried, and ready for Use. Can only be had by order through a Grocer or Oilman.—Soap Works, Clerkenwell, E.C.

WASHING IN EARNEST.—Dirty Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, and Tablecovers, purely-washed in large or small quantities, at a moderate cost. Yearly contracts made with Hotels and Institutions for all their heavy articles. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge, no matter how small the quantity.—METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

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CURTAIN CLEANING.—Two Hundred Pairs of Soiled Curtains Cleaned Daily.—The METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY are now ready to finish in the best style Lace, Muslin, and every variety of heavy or light Curtains at a moderate charge. Their vans will receive and deliver a single pair anywhere in London.—17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are:
COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.
ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER-TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

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"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. DR. DE JONGH gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES.

CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES have been effected without Medicine, Inconvenience, or Expense, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, in the effectual removal of Indigestion (dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness at the Stomach, Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. Recommended by Drs. Ure, Shorland, Harvey, Campbell, Gattiker, Wurzur, Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies; Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; Major-General Thomas King; and 50,000 other respectable persons, whose health has been perfectly restored by it after all other means of cure had failed. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; the 12 lb. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order.—Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand.

TO INVALIDS.—PULVERMACHER'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS, approved by the Académie de Medicine, Paris, and the first faculty of Europe, are now renowned in every part of the world for their instantaneous effects, without shock or pain, and the extraordinary cures they have effected in Rheumatism, Neuralgia (as Headache and Toothache), Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Asthma, and all nervous affections, for which they are especially recommended to every Invalid, who may test their salutary effects before purchase. Chains, 5s. and 10s. 6d. The 15s., 18s., and 22s., free per post.

R. Pease, Esq., Magistrate, Flesselwood.

My nervous affections and prostration of strength, the shooting and aching pains in the head, my spasmodic cough, and other attendant evils, have all left me since wearing your chain.

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The Hydro-electric Chain deserves an extensive trial in all cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, indigestion, nervous exhaustion, and constipation. In these cases I have used it with remarkable efficiency.

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PIANOFORTE, nearly new, the property of an officer's widow, a brilliant and sweet-toned Cottage, in elegant walnut case, 6¾ octaves, metallic plates, and every modern improvement. Price 20 guineas, cost more than double a short time since. May be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

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Although these tables are immeasurably superior to all others, Mr. Magnus is now able to supply them for less than tables with mahogany frames.—Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S. W.

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.—Ebony and Boxwood, 15s., 17s. 6d., and 25s. per set; in fancy casket, 35s.; club size, loaded, 45s.; finest African Ivory, £3 13s. 6d., £5 5s., and £10 10s. per set; at all fancy repositories.—Wholesale, JAQUES, Manufacturer, Hatton-garden. Caution: To guard against inferior imitations each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature.

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FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, of chaste and elegant design, in fine walnut wood, in perfect condition, to be SOLD for forty-five guineas, only half its original cost, the property of a gentleman going abroad: consists of a beautifully-designed chiffonier, with large elaborately-carved back, and doors fitted with best silvered plate glass and moulded marble top; a large-size brilliant plate chimney-glass, in costly unique frame; a superior centre-table, on solid carved pillar and claws; an occasional or lady's writing-table; six solid elegantly-carved chairs, in rich silk; two fancy occasional chairs; a superbly spring and hair-stuffed settee; ditto easy and lady's chairs, covered en suite with extra fine loose chintz covers; a handsome whatnot, fitted with plate glass; curtains may be had. On view, apply to LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street). N.B. Also a complete set of modern dining-room furniture, in morocco leather, thirty guineas.

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Complete suits for WIDOWS' and CHILDREN'S MOURNING kept made up ready for immediate use; and a note to the warehouse, descriptive of the Mourning required, will ensure its being sent forthwith.

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All highly recommended, being very light in texture, very strong, a perfectly fast black, and suitable
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READY-MADE SEASIDE DRESSES,
INDIA LAWN,
Trimmed with Pink, Blue, and Green Check,
Price 15s. 9d.
The most thoroughly French Dress ever imported.
Exceedingly lady-like.
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Patterns Free.
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With Handsome Designs for Embroidery or Braiding, at
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LADIES AND THE TRADE
Supplied with the Newest Designs
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A List of Prices free. A Collar for Five Stamps.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.—SEWELL and CO. beg to inform Ladies that for the next week they will find at COMPTON HOUSE a large lot of bargains—viz., MUSLINS, Bareges, Robes, Cloaks, Laces, and Paris Ribbons; also, Fancy Habit Shirts and Collars, "slightly soiled," all of which will be sold without reserve and upwards of 500 Flounced and Fancy Silks, at remarkably low prices.—Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho.

CRYSTAL PALACE GRAND DISPLAY
(During this Week)
of
French
and English SILKS
for Ladies'
Autumn Dresses,
in the
Gallery of the
Centre Transept,
and
243, Regent-street,
from
£1 1s to £5 5s.
the Robe.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address to
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MESSRS. WILLIAMS and COMPANY, preparatory to Stock-taking, have greatly REDUCED their Rich SILK ROBES, real Spanish and Maltese Lace Mantles, Bareges, Muslins, Ribbons, and all their first-class Summer Goods. Patterns sent to the Country.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W. A large lot of very rich Two-flounced Silk Robes, just purchased, all at 78s. 6d.; previous price, 5½ Guineas.

A SINGLE STAY,
Carriage-free to any part of the Country
On receipt of a Post-office Order,
Waist measure only required.
The ELASTIC BODICE, 12s. 6d.
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THE WAR IN CHINA.

OFFICIAL PLAN OF CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S ENGAGEMENTS IN ESCAPE CREEK, ETC.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MANDARIN JUNKS UP THE ESCAPE CREEK.

Sybille, Second Bar, Canton River, May 22, 1857.

Sir,—I had the honour to report to you yesterday that her Majesty's gun-boats, tenders, and ships' boats captured or destroyed about forty mandarin junks (snake-boats) on the 25th and 27th inst. I now beg to report the nature of the operations more in detail.

The fleet of junks which formerly remained near the main branch of the river had moved to a position about five or six miles up the creek. As it was very doubtful whether our small steamers could get up to them, it was necessary to have a sufficient boat force to follow up the creek, independent of gun-boat support.

At daylight on the 25th our force was in the creek, and soon afterwards a mandarin fleet of about forty junks was observed moored in good order across the stream. The tide was a strong ebb, which rendered it less easy for the junks to escape; and, although it made our progress slow, it enabled us the better to thread the way among the shoals.

A heavy fire from the junks opened upon the leading steamers as they approached, but at too great a distance to tell with effect. Shortly afterwards, as the *Hong-Kong* got within good range, she opened fire, and was soon supported by the *Bustard* and *Starling*, the others being at distant range. The fire from the junks then slackened, and they got under way. Some were soon afterwards abandoned, and the rest, plying their oars, endeavoured to escape up the creek.

The steamers followed, though very slowly, on account of the shoal water: the *Sir Charles Forbes* and *Stanch* grounded early, then the *Starling*, and eventually the *Hong-Kong* ran ashore. The signal was immediately made for the boats to go ahead, and a general chase took place. The junk force divided: the main body, of about fifteen, continuing up the main channel, were followed by the boats, led by Captain Edgell, who detached four pinnaces up a creek to the left to follow the smaller division; Commander Forsyth accompanied these pinnaces, which succeeded in capturing them all (ten in number). Commander Forsyth speaks highly of the gallant way the *Hornet's* pinnace, under Mr. R. A. Brown, acting mate, dashed in, unsupported by the other boats, which she had distanced, against three of these heavily-armed junks, which struck to her.

The main body, followed by Captain Edgell, were soon beyond range of all, except the *Hornet's* rocket-boat and *Sybille's* pinnace, which kept within reach of them for a long time; and Captain Edgell brings to my notice the behaviour and most accurate fire kept up by Lieutenant Brock in the former boat, and by Mr. Hudson, Acting Mate, in the latter. The chase was continued by this division, which I accompanied for about twelve or fourteen miles above the place where the steamers had grounded, when, the work for the men at the oars having been excessive, I decided to turn back, but with the view of getting at the junks, which we still had in sight, at a future time, by another route.

Near the point at which we turned, at the village of Tseen Tsune, we found the lorcha *Anonyma*, which was captured last December, whilst in tow of the steamer *Thistle*. I burnt her.

On getting back to the gun-boats at night, I found that Commander Corbett, who had very properly remained with the *Stanch* on her grounding—the other commanders having gone on—had sent the *Inflexible's* paddle-box boat after a junk that tried to escape down a creek to the right, and captured her. Commander Forsyth had returned with his party, and Lieutenant Dent, assisted by the officers of the other gun-boats, had secured or destroyed all the prizes. The Chinese having returned to one of the junks below, she was captured by Mr. Molloy, Second Master, with the *Starling's* and *Hong-Kong's* boats. Lieutenant Dent brought to my notice the conduct of that officer.

In all 27 heavily-armed snake-boats (belonging to the Admiral Son Hoy) were captured or destroyed. Their armament consists of one heavy gun in the bow, generally a long 32 or 24 pounder, with from four to six lighter guns; each vessel pulls about forty oars. This service was fortunately accomplished with the loss of two men only wounded. The day was excessively hot, and I cannot speak too highly of the spirit with which the men stuck to their oars, through a harder day's work than I have ever before witnessed under a tropical sun. One or two cases (but not severe) of sun-stroke occurred in the gun-boats.

At daylight next morning the steamers proceeded down the creeks with the boats and ten prizes in tow, and anchored with the *Sybille* at the second bar.

Further arrangements were now made to follow up the war-boats that had got away. I had already, the previous day, stationed the *Tribune* off Sawshee Channel, and I now moored the *Inflexible* abreast of the Second Bar Creek, down which her guns could then range. From the knowledge I now possessed respecting the various creeks, from Escape Creek downwards, I considered it possible to guard all the outlets to the river, and with a force of boats to scour the Inland Creek, and compel any junks there either to meet that force or retire towards the main river. Commander Forsyth, with his division, took up his station in Escape Creek in the evening.

At daylight on the 27th I proceeded up Sawshee Channel, as previously arranged, the boats being towed by the steamers for ten or twelve miles. I then sent the *Bustard* to strengthen Commander Forsyth's division, and desired Lieutenant Dent, in the *Hong-Kong*, to take with him the *Inflexible's* pinnace and go a short distance up the Second Bar Creek. He succeeded in passing completely through into Escape Creek, and met Commander Forsyth. Casting off from the steamers, the boats pulled up the Sawshee Channel, and we soon heard from the natives (who showed us every good feeling) that four of Son Hoy's retreating squdron had on the 25th gone up to Toung Konan, and that there were other Mandarin junks there (I beg here to mention the very great assistance I have received from the Rev. Samuel Beal, chaplain of this ship, who was good enough, at my request, to accompany me each day as Chinese interpreter: to his aid the successes of the expedition are in a great degree due, as I had failed to obtain an interpreter from Hong-Kong).

About ten miles from where the steamers were left we opened the city of Toung Konan, and observed the mastheads of the war-junks. The boats now gave way with a will, and though the junks were in sight fully two miles off, they succeeded in taking them completely by surprise; the boats, as they dashed in, firing into a small battery which commanded the river, and into the war-junks, caused them to be immediately abandoned. The junks lay scattered along the whole length of the town through which the river runs, and preparations were now made to destroy them, with the exception of one, the finest and heaviest armed war-junk I have seen in China, and which I hoped to be able to take away.

It soon became apparent that the Chinese troops were not going quietly to submit to this proceeding without further resistance, and the creek being narrow, with houses on either side, they had every facility to pick off our men. As we first passed up, only a few gingalls and matchlocks opened; these increasing in number presently gave considerable annoyance, and it was necessary to keep up a continued fire with some of the boats' guns, from musketry, and from the *Tribune's* rocket-boat, which did good service, while other parties were employed destroying the junks, which occupied some time, and it was necessary to burn those at the upper end of the town first, and so on in succession, to enable our boats to get back.

The chief attacks from the shore took place towards our rear, at the battery at the lower end of the town, where most of the casualties occurred. Commander Turnour was there most active and useful, and on two occasions landed in a very gallant manner with small parties of marines, under Lieutenant G. L. Blake, R.M., charged some 200 well-armed men, and drove them beyond the embankments.

An attempt was made to tow down the fine war-junk already noticed, but she accidentally caught fire, and she was therefore destroyed with the others. That being accomplished, the boats returned down the creek.

This again was a severe day's work—officers and men behaved admirably, and with the greatest spirit. I beg to report to you the able assistance I received from Captain Edgell and from Commanders Forsyth, Corbett, and Turner, during the two days' operations. Their zeal and activity the last day (as before) were emulated by the officers of all ranks under them, from Lieutenant Nares, the senior Lieutenant, to the junior cadet.

Captain Edgell brings to my notice the active share taken by Lieutenant Staininforth in the *Tribune's* barge; and the services of Mr. Hudson, Acting Mate of the ship, I beg particularly to notice.

Lieutenant Richard Cox, of the 30th Regimental Madras Rifles, accompanied the expedition each day as a volunteer, and made himself very useful.

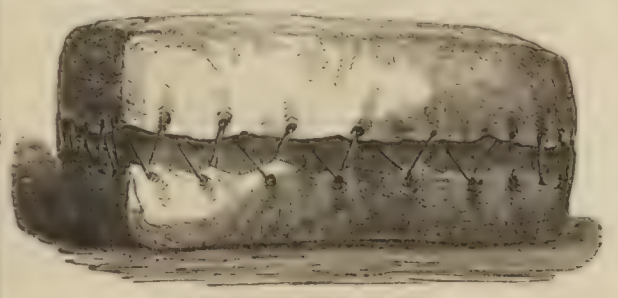
(Signed) C. M. Elliot, Commander.

To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, &c.

TEA IN INDIA.—DEODHUNGA, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.

Not many years ago England imported from India cotton piece goods. Not so now. We have inundated the latter country with finer fabrics than the Indian can produce, besides being more durable and much cheaper, although the cotton grown in India has two long land journeys to perform, two long ship voyages to undergo, and four custom-houses to pass through, besides being manufactured, bleached, and dyed.

We have also beaten the Chinese in their porcelain ware. Who will say that Worcester cannot produce as beautiful china ware as ever left China? and so shall it be with her tea. We, in India, have discovered that the tea-tree is indigenous to the Himalayah Mountains from China to Ladák, a distance of nearly 2000 miles. We have discovered that we have a favourable climate for the growth of tea, a proper soil for the plant, abundance of labour; and experiments have shown that success will and must attend any attempts to rear the tea plant in the Himalayas. May not the day arrive when we may be independent of the saucy Chinaman, and, instead of sending our ships to Canton for our tea, we shall send them to Calcutta for the rich and well-flavoured teas of Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling-Kumaön, and other tea-growing districts, now springing up along the broad front of our splendid mountains?



A THIBETAN BRICK OF TEA.

The crop of the Assam Tea Company for 1854-55 was 538,094 lb. of good, wholesome, delicious black tea. The crop of 1855-56 was 638,789 lb., of which 301,244 lb. has already been shipped to England; and the crop of 1856-57 is expected to yield 700,000 lb., and this from an infant plantation! Already do iron boats navigate the narrow streams leading to some of the factories, carrying coal for steam machinery. Houses with corrugated galvanised iron roofs are starting up, new clearances are being made, and new grants of land being applied for and obtained.

Darjeeling, one of the many hill sanitaria in the Himalaya Mountains, which lies upon the same meridian of longitude as Calcutta, is indebted for the introduction of the tea plant to Dr. A. Campbell, the superintendent of the Sanitarium; the introduction of the plant into Darjeeling was more as a garden experiment, and in order to obtain an evergreen; the experiment was followed up by several house proprietors at the place—Dr. Withecombe, Mr. James Grant, of the Civil Service, and Captain Samler, who all followed the example set by Dr. Campbell; but it was to Mr. Charles Quintin, of the Civil Service, that we are indebted to the tea plant being

(*Continued on page* 170.)

LOSS OF THE "NIGER," AT SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE.—(SEE PAGE 166.)

VIEW FROM DARJEELING OF DEODHUNGA, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD, LATELY MEASURED BY COLONEL A. S. WAUGH, HEIGHT ABOVE THE SEA, 29,002 FEET.
DRAWN BY S. READ, FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

TEA IN INDIA.

DEODHUNGA, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.

(*Continued from page 161.*)

planted and cultivated with the intention of obtaining a marketable tea from the leaves; it was by his recommendation that Captain Samler cleared some waste ground and sowed tea-seed, which germinated. The plants, by their healthy and vigorous growth, gave much promise of the experiment succeeding; a company was speedily formed for the cultivation of tea and coffee, the success of which is still in futurity. Several thousand acres of forest land have been cleared, from 2500 feet elevation above the sea to 5900; sixty or seventy acres have been planted, besides six nurseries, in which a ton of seed has been sown this year.

Mr. R. Fortune, the celebrated authority upon tea and its manufacture, in comparing the climate of the Himalayas with that of China, says that "although some important differences occur, yet, upon the whole, there is a great similarity."

Five tons of tea-seed will be in the ground before May, 1857.

The Government has generously distributed 1600 lb. of tea-seed to the natives of the hills round about the Sanitarium; and, as these men are all inveterate tea-drinkers, we may soon expect all the principal heads of villages will have their own tea plantations, they having taken up the matter in great earnestness and spirit. At present the native tribes in the Himalayas drink tea that is imported from Thibet, which has to perform a land journey of several thousand miles before it reaches their doors. It is a coarse, harsh, black tea, which arrives in blocks or bricks of 6 lb. or 7 lb. weight, and eight inches in length and four inches deep, and is sewn up in raw kidskins, the tea appearing through the stitches at the sides. It costs two shillings a pound; whereas the tea that they will raise themselves will be drunk on the spot for ninepence the pound.

Tea, as at present drank in these mountains, when *cooked*, is excellent in taste, and highly refreshing to the thirsty traveller or husbandman. It is made after the following extraordinary manner:—Into a large iron cooking-pot full of boiling water, perhaps holding three gallons, a quantity of black tea that has been chopped from the end of a "Thibet brick" is thrown, together with a little salt, butter, and parched barley meal; this mess, after having been well stirred, is served up in a metal teapot, each partaker of the tea producing his or her own wooden teacup from the bosom folds of their capacious clothes, and when the cup has been frequently filled, and as rapidly emptied, it is licked clean by the owner and replaced whence it was taken; every one being supposed to carry a teacup about the person, as a Londoner does a pocket handkerchief; ten or twelve cups full is considered no extraordinary drink for a tea-loving Bhoatia.

In the accompanying view is shown the Sanitarium at Darjeeling, which gives an excellent idea of the tea mountains, though Darjeeling itself, being at an elevation of 7400 feet, is a little above the plantations. In the distance is the great mountain Deodhunga, sixty miles west of Darjeeling. Close to the spot whence this Sketch was taken, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, wild tea-trees were in blossom, just below the fir forest; Deodhunga, 29,002 feet in height, being on the left hand of the spectator, and Kunchinginga, 28,176 feet in height, being on the right hand—a wonderful and glorious sight.

We add some interesting details of the naming of the Deodhunga Mountain:—

On the 12th of May last two very interesting communications were read to the Royal Geographical Society of London upon Deodhunga, which mountain Colonel Waugh, in the first paper, refers to as "higher than any other hitherto measured mountain in India, and most probably the highest in the whole world." Colonel Waugh adds:—

> But here is a mountain, most probably the highest in the world, without any local name that we can discover, or whose native appellation, if it have any, will not very likely be ascertained before we are allowed to penetrate into Nepaul and to approach close to this stupendous snowy mass.

The Colonel then proposes to name this noble peak of the Himalayas after his respected chief and predecessor in office (Col. George Everest) "Mount Everest."

The second paper is a communication from Mr. B. H. Hodgson, dated Darjeeling, Oct. 26, 1856, stating that although he agrees with Colonel Waugh as to the fitness of the name of Mount Everest, and sympathises with the sentiment which gave rise to it, he must add, in justice to the Nepaulese and to himself, who has been so long connected with them, that the mountain in question does not lack a native and ascertained name; that that name is Deodhunga, Holy Hill, or Mons Sacer. To the paper styled "Route from Kathmandu to Darjeeling," there is appended a "Memorandum relative to the Seven Cosis." In the latter occurred the following words:—"The Bhotia Cosi has its source at Deodhunga, a vast Himalayan peak situated sixty to seventy miles east of Gosainthan, and which Colonel Waugh conjectures may rival Kunchenginga in height." In the rude sketch map which accompanied that paper Deodhunga was set down in the position indicated, and that that position tallies with the site of Mount Everest is clear from the words above quoted, since "sixty to seventy miles east of Gosainthan" answers precisely to east longitude 87°, Gosainthan being in 86° east longitude. Thus Deodhunga and Mount Everest are both about 100 miles N.E. of Kathmandu; both are midway between Gosainthan and Kangchan; and, lastly, both are, by their position and by the absence of any like mass of snow in all the intervals between those peaks, identifiable with the so-called Kutighat, or the Great Gate, which annually for half the year is closed by winter upon the eastern highway of Nepaulese commerce and intercourse with Thibet and China. Round the shoulder of Deodhunga runs, as above intimated, the great eastern highway (the western being round the shoulder of Gosainthan) of the merchants and envoys of Nepaul proceeding to Lassa and Pekin; and this passage along the shoulder of the huge snowy mass of Deodhunga is denominated the Kutighat by the Hindoos and the people of the plains of India, as the passage round the huge snowy mass of Gosainthan is denominated by them the Kerung or Western Ghat.

After the reading of Mr. Hodgson's paper to the meeting, the President said he was sure all who were present would be delighted if this mountain should for ever retain the name of the distinguished geographer who, following Lambton in the great trigonometrical survey of India, had been the means of carrying on that magnificent operation, which had been conducted to a conclusion by Colonel Waugh. A more appropriate name could not be given than that of Mount Everest; and, whatever might be its name in India, he hoped, in England at least, it would always be known by the name of Everest.—Mr. Prinsep, F.R.G.S., said it was known that the Himalaya range extended many degrees in length, and that in the whole course of it there were mountains of various heights. Some of them were the highest in the world. Those which had been really measured overhung the plains of India, and until recently it was supposed that the highest were near the sources of the Ganges. Since then, however, the discovery had been made that there was a mountain 28,000 feet high; and the present discovery showed another in Thibet, within sight of the territory of Nepaul, 29,000 feet high. When we came to measure the mountains in which the rivers of China rose we should perhaps find some of them 30,000 feet high.—Colonel Everest then paid a merited tribute to the eminent public services of Col. Waugh, and acknowledged the compliment paid to him (Major Everest) by proposing that the mountain should bear his name. Yet, he added, there were objections to this naming which did not strike everybody. One was that his name was not pronounceable by a native of India. The name could not be written in either Persian or Hindoo, and the natives could not pronounce it. It would be confounded with that of O'Brien, and the hill people would probably call this mountain Ob'ron. As another instance of the difficulty which the natives experienced in pronouncing English names, he might, among others, mention that the name of the "Hon. Mr. Cavendish" was pronounced by them "Humbel go mundee."

We have much pleasure in adding that, at the recent anniversary meeting of the Geographical Society, the Victoria or Patron's Gold Medal was presented to Colonel Waugh—

> For his valuable and able extension of the great trigonometrical survey of India, and particularly for his recent triangulation carried on through Rajputana, the Punjaub, and the Himalayan Mountains, thereby adding to our geography an accurate and intimate knowledge of a part of the globe most interesting to mankind at large, and of vital importance to Great Britain in particular.

After detailing the survey, the President of the society, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, added:—

> Having determined that of all the mountains whence the affluents of the Ganges run, the loftiest summit is situated about midway along the Himalayan chain, and finding that this culminating point (N. lat. 27 deg. 56 min., E. long. 86 deg. 53 min.) was 29,002 English feet above the sea, and consequently 846 feet loftier than the famous Kunchenginga of Nepaul, Colonel Waugh has gratefully and appropriately named this, the highest known elevation in the world, Mount Everest, after his valued geographical instructor. These great results appear to come peculiarly within the scope of the society, which takes for its motto "Ob Terras Reclusas;" for eight years ago the mere exploration of the tracts in question would have been deemed impracticable; whereas, under the direction of our medallist, a vast portion of these countries is now accurately delineated, on the basis of astronomical observations, connected by the highest appliances of modern geodetical science and art.

The President then addressed Colonel Everest, and handed to him the medal, requesting him to convey it to Colonel Waugh; to which Colonel Everest appropriately replied on behalf of his esteemed successor in office.

LITERATURE.

A Woman's Story. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.

The scenes of this novel lie entirely in the middle zone of society. We have no brilliant sketches of political and fashionable life, as in Thackeray and Disraeli; neither does Mrs. Hall, like Dickens, daguerreotype the eccentrics of poverty, nor by an artfully-constructed plot interest us in the development and retribution of crime, as Bulwer used to do in earlier days. But we are here initiated into all the arcana of suburban snuggery and seaside "well-off" families, with glimpses of those regions in town where art and opulence join hands. The heroine is a daughter of one of those capacious and well-embowered villas at Hampstead where a carriage and an Irish groom (a real broth of a boy, and well sketched) are, in the eyes of barber, butcher, and fishmonger, most undeniable proofs of respectability. She writes for the stage; jumps, when scarcely out of her teens, into notoriety; and so we have stage readings, rehearsals, and literary soirées, with reminiscences of Scott, Moore, and other lions of London in the first years of the peace. As for the story of the heroine's loves and crosses we must refer the reader to the work itself.

The design of the authoress is a tilt at the shams of "respectable people;" and on this ground many of the didactic parts of the work are strikingly practical. But we think that, as a work of art, "A Woman's Story" would have gained by a greater sobriety of colouring. Whatever secluded villages may do, people in London (Hampstead included) do not fall into such raptures about small matters as we find in this novel. Nor are there any fox-hunting squires who "Tally-ho!" their daughters into dinner. When gaiety and invention are restrained within the bounds of probability we may say such and such a scene is *dramatic;* but when we find stage exaggeration transferred to the drawing-room we condemn it as histrionic. This is the fault into which Mrs. Hall has fallen in several places.

Many of the descriptions of scenery are vivid and brilliant. Take, for instance, "London by night as overlooked from the northern heights":—

> The lights in the distant city seemed to sparkle for effect, so as to mark the public buildings, the lines of the noble streets, the extent of the great squares, the span of the mighty river. Above all loomed the round dome of old St. Paul's—the head of the mighty heart which still palpitated in the highways. There is an immensity in London seen from either of its tributary villages, Highgate or Hampstead, which, be the mind ever so preoccupied, asserts its mastery over every thought. The city—so enormous in its proportions, so massive when "distance lends enchantment to the view," so much greater from the stillness, the solemnity, the vastness, which is indicated rather than expressed—makes us forget the houseless misery within, and wails of want pleading at the Almighty footstool.

This is pleasing and within bounds; but when we find "Ah, then, never, never, nowhere, in no part of the world, have I ever heard music to equal the song of the thrush of a summer morning," &c., we are tempted to say that we also prefer a summer morning in the country to the stifling atmosphere of a crowded concert-room. But, although the thrush has a clearer larynx than most birds, music can only come of the "man divine," and is the product of the human soul and human intelligence; the sounds of birds are music only by a licensed image of human poetry, and in reality not music at all. These occasional exaggerations, if eliminated, would render Mrs. Hall's works much more satisfactory reading. But the moral tone is everywhere high, and the work may be placed on the table of every family. It concludes with the unsparing apothegm that "The age is one of deception, and lying is its ready and continual handmaid; it has become a rare thing to meet and look into honest eyes; to grasp the hand of a friend which commits no fraud on friendship; to hear a voice steady in 'the truth.'"

The Magisterial Synopsis: a Practical Guide for Magistrates, their Clerks, and Attorneys, in all Matters out of Quarter Sessions; containing Summary Convictions and Indictable Offences, with their Penalties, Punishment, Procedure, &c., tabularly arranged; and a copious Index. By George C. Oke, Assistant Clerk to the Lord Mayor of London, author of "The Law of Turnpike Roads," &c. Fifth edition, enlarged and improved. pp. 800. Butterworths.

The Magisterial Formulist, being a complete Collection of Forms and Precedents for use in all Cases out of Quarter Sessions, and in Parochial Matters, &c., &c. By the same Author. Second edition, with considerable additions. Butterworths.

The numerous matters which are within the jurisdiction and cognisance of justices of the peace out of Quarter Sessions are gradually increasing, and the powers of the magistracy to exercise summary jurisdiction being annually extended. First we find, on reference to the first of the elaborate works referred to in this review, that there are upwards of two thousand offences or acts of ordinary life in respect of which the justices of the peace are empowered to impose fines or terms of imprisonment, varying from the smallest sum to £100, and from the shortest period to twelve calendar months, without a trial by a jury. Next there are upwards of 500 offences which are indictable and triable by a jury, and which must previously undergo an investigation before the justices of the peace in Petty Sessions. Lastly we have the numerous matters which partake of a civil character, such as the recovery of the wages of apprentices, seamen, and servants; of church and other parochial rates; the settling disputed cases of compensation in relation to highways, railways, and turnpike-roads; a variety of cases under the various Acts relating to the administration of the Poor Laws, the granting of licenses for alehouses, &c., hearing appeals against parish rates, appointing constables, overseers, &c., all which are required to be done periodically in Petty and Special Sessions for the respective divisions of counties. We have been always taught to look upon the six bulky volumes of "Burn's Justice of the Peace" as the only work to be relied on for magisterial law; the last edition of that work was, however, published so long ago as the year 1845, and, although it has been continued by a supplement, bringing down the law to the end of the year 1852, much of it has been repealed and rendered of little use by later acts and decisions, so that at the present day it cannot be relied on as formerly. The works, however, to which we would draw attention bring the law upon the subject down to the close of the year 1856, and are compiled by Mr. George C. Oke, the assistant clerk to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House justice-room, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice of England, who has spoken approvingly of them. Indeed, they appear to have become very popular with the magistracy, the "Synopsis" having reached a fifth edition since the year 1848, the present edition being much enlarged and improved, and seeming to us to be entitled to rank with "Burn's Justice," as a standard and meritorious work of reference, invaluable to every acting magistrate, to their clerks, to the police authorities, to the profession generally, as well as to the legislative body and the public at large. Both works evince great labour and accurate research; are eminently and thoroughly practical, and contain all the subjects and matters which we have before sketched out as within the range of the duties of the magistracy. The following arrangement of the works will give a better idea of the nature of their contents, and the way in which they are made available for the purposes required. The "Synopsis," which contain the practice, is divided into three parts: the first relates to summary convictions, the second to indictable offences, and the third to special and Petty Sessions matters. The "Formulist" is modelled as companion book to the former; but it is nevertheless so arranged that it may be used with any other work on magisterial practice. We hesitate not to say that these admirably-arranged works will be found the best compendiums of the duties of magistrates out of Quarter Sessions. They show what can be effected by one person of practical experience towards a simplication or codification of one very important portion of the statute law. How much more, then, might be effected by many such able assistants practically acquainted in each department or branch of the law if placed under some responsible officer?

COMPLETION OF THE LOUVRE.

(*See the large Illustration at pages 160-161.*)

At length this vast congeries of structures is completed as regards the shell, but many years must, of course, elapse before these structures are completed internally; and, however open to criticism the most recent architecture may be, the colossal magnitude of the enterprise renders its completion an epoch strikingly commemorative of the material activity of the present reign. It is, in fact, the great monument of architectural France, although amply blended with Italian association. To the terrible Catherine de Medici is due the construction of the Tuileries on a scale of magnificence recalling her native Florence. The Italian Bernini, although many of his most important plans were set aside, yet suggested several of the leading features of the Louvre; and the whole vast structure was finally completed according to the general plans of the Italian Visconti, under a dynasty of Italian name and Italian origin.

Still the fairest part of the whole of the now united palaces is due to the genius of France. It was in the time of Francis I. that the old Louvre, with its round towers like those of old Holyrood, was knocked down, and a Renaisssance structure raised in the place of the castle of Philip Augustus by the eminent French architect, Pierre Lescot; who, beginning in 1541, took advantage of the solid foundations of the old castle, and built upon them that part of the Louvre which stretches from the Pavillon de l'Horloge to the Musée. Francis I. died four years afterwards, and the twelve or thirteen years of the reign of Henry II. were employed in terminating that wing of the Louvre which looks to the west, and a portion of that which looks to the south. At this point the construction of the Louvre stopped; and when Catherine de Medicis, the widow of Henry II., bought the insignificant country house, then called the Tuileries, she commissioned Philibert Delorme to construct the modern palace of the Tuileries, begun in 1564, and in which, as well as in other buildings, he showed his talent in joining the solidity of Italian elevation to the picturesque pyramidal dome then in vogue in the French architecture; for, in all the French Renaissance designs, a picturesque sky line is considered indispensable—an opinion which our own generation seems much inclined to revive. Subsequently, however, under Henry IV., the elegant pavilion proportions of Philibert Delorme were in the Pavillon de Flore, spoiled by the heavy dome of the subsequent architect Ducerceau.

Further on in the time of Louis XIII. we find another architect, Lemercier, under the inspiration of Richelieu, carrying on the work of Pierre Lescot at the Louvre, and the first stone of the Pavillon de l'Horloge was laid by Louis XIII. on the 28th June, 1624. The civil wars of the Fronde that followed the death of Richelieu and preceded the manhood of Louis XIV., put a complete stop to the continuation of the edifices. Bernini was called by acclamation to complete the Louvre; but the fine colonnade, so much admired, was after the design of Claude Perrault. But Louis XIV.'s time, attention, and funds were so completely absorbed by Versailles that it was not until far on in the latter half of the eighteenth century that the colonnade of Perrault was completed—hence the saying of the wits, that D'Alembert's Introduction to the Encyclopædia and the colonnade of the Louvre are the two best façades of modern times. The Revolution again interrupted further palace-building; but the First Consul, after the Peace of Amiens, charged Messieurs Percier and Fontaine with the completion of the Louvre, which took place in 1812, simultaneously with the beginning of the end of the fabric of French Imperial power. Napoleon I. also planned the junction of the two palaces, the extension of the Rue de Rivoli, and other improvements recently carried out; but they remained, in consequence of his warlike occupations, and the sudden cessation of his career, *à l'état de projet.*

But these vague projects have become a substantial reality during the second Empire. The plans of M. Visconti were accepted, and the junction, having been begun in 1852, has been carried out with that colossal energy which is the indisputable characteristic of the Bonaparte dynasty. But with much to admire in these prodigious constructions, we maintain, on æsthetic grounds, that the effect to the eye is not commensurate with the vast sums that have been expended during three centuries on the now united Palaces. The distance is too great for the eye to seize properly; and the impression upon the imagination by comparison with other palaces, is greater than that upon the eye by the courtyard itself. The colonnade of the Louvre, and the façade of the Tuileries, with its garden, will still rank as the finest parts of this vast structure.

A French architectural writer, M. du Pays, has with considerable truth pointed out that however beautiful the ornaments of the pavilions, and however profuse the decoration of the new parts carried out under Messrs. Lefuel and Duban since the death of Visconti, there is a want of symmetry and agreement in the grander lines which sometimes shocks the eye in embracing the whole; and he shows, with a minute knowledge of the new constructions, that they possess the vulgar beauty of ornament, but not that "beauty of unity" which pleases the fastidious. This is true, but was it possible to have it otherwise in the work of a dozen reigns and a dozen architects?

This gentleman points out that in the new façade above the first garden that adjoins the Rue de Rivoli windows, identical in design with those of the old Louvre, are of a different height, and thus the perspective of the old mass and the continuation is broken, which has a disagreeable effect. Another example of this want of symmetry is in the porticos which fringe the squares on the Place Carrousel. Under those of the south the windows of the ground-floor appear properly set in the archivolts of the arcades; but in those of the north, when looked at in front at some distance, the lintels of the windows are invisible as well as the soles of those of the first floor; the cause of this is that the architect, in order to give the rooms as much light as possible, has elevated the windows of the ground-floor and cut down the soles of the first floor, so as to join each close to the intervening balcony. These are two of the striking instances which this ingenious French writer gives of the æsth-optical defects of the new buildings. But he has given the antidote in furnishing us with the architect's motive. In such cases we do not feel disposed to be harsh. The imperative exigencies of construction constantly jar with lines of beauty. An administrator demands more light in certain rooms, and the architect must sacrifice beauty to utility. This was the case in the example we have mentioned, so that the imposts between the windows at the back of the portico are considerably higher than they ought to be. As regards the masonry generally, it is of the most solid and magnificent description—the mullions, and other ornamental parts, being executed with great neatness.

A short time ago, during a visit to Paris, we had an opportunity of examining the block plans and elevations of the now united Palaces, and we feel persuaded that the error that has been fallen into is to have attempted a block plan much too extended for the elevations, which, lofty as they are on close inspection, are dwarfed when spread over so large a space. The Italians, in the narrow streets of their walled towns, have (generally from necessity) fallen into the error of giving noble elevations which cannot be seen; we have here the opposite error of lofty elevations, dwarfed by disproportioned distances. The Piazetta and St. Mark's Place, at Venice, are so much admired, not only on account of their intrinsic beauty, but from their convenient relation to each other; we see, moreover, how, in San Giorgio Maggiore, Palladio provided a suitable and salient object in the distance.

To bring the moral of this to our own shores, we hope that no serious attention will be paid to such propositions as those of "Britannicus" the other day in a prominent column of the *Times*, who proposed to turn the whole space north of Privy-gardens into a vast "Place" open from Lambeth to the new War and Foreign Offices. This would require on the Lambeth side a building as vast and lofty as St. Paul's or St. Peter's. Unless the nation is disposed to incur this expense we hold the project to be unwise. In any case we hope to see the proper relation preserved between elevation and extent of *perspective*. The united Palaces of France are imperfect in this respect; yet still in extent and magnificence they form together the most striking agglomeration of architectural effort that Modern Europe has hitherto seen.

[illegible] NAN[illegible] [illegible]IKLEY.)

COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

THE LAKE OF COMO.

The Lake of Como, if not the undisputed queen of Italian lakes, has many votaries who uphold her sovereignty against her sister rival, Lago Maggiore. If one is Elizabeth of England, the other is Mary of Scotland. There is in Como so much variety, so much beauty, so much elegance of art, and yet so much untutored wildness of nature that it is not surprising if comparative strangers like myself love to roam around it; that the children of its rocky mountains do not rest until their many years of wandering end in quiet on their native shores. Many have we met in sketching excursions who had thus settled again after years passed in various countries—in England, making and selling images, or in wandering as pedlars to and fro, and who at last have gained sufficient to marry and settle down as little farmers or innkeepers. Should some of our many tourists at this season think of a stretch in the fresh mountain air of Switzerland or the north of Italy, we advise them to skirt the Lake of Como, and if, like ourselves, they approach it by the wild pass of the Splugen, they will find the softer beauties of the lake doubly welcome after a longish tramp through the Via Mala. The lake abounds with fish; so nothing is easier, after an esthetic tea on the terraces of Bellagiohan than to concert a boating party at early dawn to fish, to sketch, or read: there are plenty of subjects; for we must not deliver ourselves over thoroughly and utterly to the demon of indolence as these lazy shores would tempt us to. If we work well we shall the better enjoy the noontide meal and the welcome siesta.

However, there is one great annoyance that the sketcher must be prepared to encounter in Italy: it is the great number of idlers who gather around him as they would round Punch and Judy in order to be amused. These are not always of the cleanest, and the general employment of the watchful mothers at such times of leisure keeps one in a state of some anxiety. One day I was more than usually annoyed by a boisterous group, who were much enlivened by the conversation of a travelling tinker who entertained them at my expense by telling all manner of lies about the English, and me in particular. At last he finished by adding that the English were not Christians, but ate children. This made all the tender mothers draw their children to them with horror, until some ragazzi proceeded to acts of rudeness, touching me and pressing around me much. Affecting to misunderstand one of the tinker's questions for a demand whence I came, I managed to say in bad Italian "Milan,—colera morbus,—cinque cento morto." This I repeated in a most doleful voice. The effect was instantaneous. One by one they slipped away, for fear of contagion, and in a minute I was deserted by all, with the exception of one who had thrown himself down on the grass to sleep in company. We are all aware that a little stolen nap in company is more refreshing than hours in bed, although most people stoutly deny that they have indulged in it. This individual was a lover of such refreshers, for he had already enjoyed two or three under my protection on other occasions. He preferred *al fresco* naps. There are others who prefer one in a church, or in the front row of a lecture-room. Doubtless at these times they imbibe a most scientifically-concocted sleeping draught, as they appear to need the repetition, and are the most regular of auditors. However, this man quickly awoke with the cessation of the hum around him; and, seeing the crowd standing afar off and still eyeing me, he at once roused himself, asking what was the matter, and demanding why they could not let him have his quiet rest? Every one can quote from the best of City poets:—

> I love to sail along the Parian lake,
> Under the shore—though not to visit Pliny,
> To catch him musing in his plane-tree walk,
> Or angling from his window. So I sit still,
> And let the boatman shift his little sail—
> His sail so forked and so swallow-like—
> Well pleased with all that comes. The morning air
> Plays on my cheek—how gently!—flinging round
> A silvery gleam; and now the sun looks out,
> Filling, o'erflowing, with his glorious light
> This noble amphitheatre of hills;
> And now appear, as on a phosphor sea,
> Numberless barques, from Milan, from Pavia—
> Some sailing up, some down, and some at rest,
> Lading, unlading, at that small port-town.

As we coast the north shore, and ascend the heights on which stands Borgo Vico, we gain a fine view of Como and its two suburbs. The city lies spread out on the undulating shores of the lake, and has been compared to the form of a crab, the suburbs being the claws; near the centre stands the Duomo, built of fine marble; in the background is the ancient Tower of the Baradello, connected with one of the most important passages in the history of Milan; and the picturesque little port, inclosed by two piers, each ending in a square pavilion, offers a charming subject for the brush or pencil. The sailing or arrival of the numerous pleasure-boats, some celebrating their advent with the firing of a tiny piece of ordnance in the prow, others singing songs in chorus, all give great life to the scene, while near at hand various heavy barges are unloading, and furnish employment to most picturesque teams and waggons. This supplies the coloured subject of our little tour, while the interior of the harbour, with its various busy groups and market people, is too amusing to be left without a slight remembrance. The Angelo, at the east end of the quay, is the best inn, and from this point steam-boats leave for Colico early in the morning, returning the same evening.

Great quantities of silk are produced in the neighbourhood of Como. This cultivation is rather unfavourable to the beauty of the landscape, for the polled mulberry-trees one meets everywhere either by the sides of the roads or in rows in the fields are not in themselves very picturesque; and at first sight one is apt to believe that a terrible blight has seized the foliage; but should the traveller be out early some morning he will then see numerous young lassies stripping the shoots of these trees, and rapidly filling their apron-bags with the leaves. These are carried to the silkworms, who are all kept on frames in doors. In the more advanced summer a curious noise, a crickle-crackle, may be heard as one passes by some of the large factory-looking houses, in the upper rooms of which the worms are now making their cocoons.

In our first sketching tour with a friend to a picturesque village near the Lake of Como, for the sake of studying some fine scenery, we found our table supplied with fowls of a much larger and fatter description than the unfortunate skeletons which one is accustomed to see doing the duty of a rôti with parsley and salad, although their screams, when surprised on the roost, only sound in our ears as we sit down to the pottage. These were really good, greatly reminding my friend from Buckinghamshire of young Aylesbury ducks; they also appeared to be a peculiar breed, differing most completely from the Dorking; for whereas those famed fowls rejoice in five toes, our Italians seemed to have generally only two, and sometimes were deficient of a whole foot. The mystery was great; but one day, while sketching near a most odoriferous heap, the refuse of a silk-mill, we observed the fowls eating most voraciously of the grubs from the used cocoons, which had the additional advantage of being cooked by the scalding necessary to kill them before winding off. The remains of silk left on or about them often got round and entangled the toes of the poor fowls, and we were told generally ended in wearing off the joint. After this little explanation on their peculiar fatness, I observed my friend seemed to make a point of declining these delicacies at table.

TIMBER-WAIN, SUTTON, SURREY.

It might be difficult to find a subject more truly English in its character than that which forms our second coloured Illustration. In our first series of sketches we conducted our travellers into one of the wildest passes of the Alps. In this we merely ask them to accompany us to a picturesque little village in the heart of Surréy; but, for those who have only a few hours to spare, perhaps there could not be found a more pleasant county for a ramble. From Dorking, as a centre, we might stroll in many directions, and each time find fresh beauties. One day we might visit Deepdene, Betchworth, and Norbury Parks; another agreeable evening might be passed among the wild shrubs on Box-hill; and another ramble, not inferior in wild and rustic beauty, might commence at Gomshall station, through Sutton, where the brook runs so sweetly across the road, the subject of our picture. Hence through some of the most picturesque and wildest of lanes overhung with climbing and creeping plants to Wotton, where Sylva Evelyn lived, through the noble beech woods he planted, and across the breezy common of Abinger to Leith-hill, famed for its extentive view of the garden of England; descending thence by the charming retreat of Janhurst, we could pass through the noble park of Albury, and after a rest and picnic, either under the trees or in the lovely Comb Bottom near at hand, make our way by rail to Dorking.

Here we leave our travellers to their repose before we act as guides on other excursions.

ADA AND DAISY.

(A SKETCH IN INK FOR TWO COLOURED PICTURES.)

> One on her cushion, one in her chair,
> Sit, with their summery banquet there,
> Smiling, two little girls:
> Over them both the soft wind blows,
> Fanning on Ada's cheek the rose,
> Playing with Daisy's curls.
>
> I know intrusion is not polite,
> But Ada, Daisy—if you'd invite
> Somebody I could name
> To join your banquet, and make the third,
> That somebody, dears, I pledge my word,
> Would merrily do that same.
>
> And there we'd sit where the breezes blow,
> Face to face, or all in a row,
> Just as we chose to do;
> And you (but mind and not spot your silk)
> Should mix my strawberries up with milk,
> And I'd peel apples for you.
>
> And wouldn't we tell each other tales
> Of dreadful lions and monstrous whales,
> And all that's pleasant and frightful,
> And then ask riddles; or speak of times
> When fairies gathered to christening chimes,
> And the kind ones beat the spiteful?
>
> And you would sing me an English song,
> Not very loud, nor yet too long,
> (One no "composer" has made his),
> And I should hum it on many a day
> Long years after, and far away,
> And think of my little ladies.
>
> Ladies will then be the word, my dears;
> I roll away a very few years—
> Where do I see you then?
> Before me rises a glistering room,
> Beautiful women, all smiles and perfume,
> Are talking to elegant men.
>
> And a servant utters a magic sound,
> Each cavalier looks gravely round,
> And up to a lady glides;
> Their kindly host, in a lowly tone,
> Has bid him link her arm in his own
> To the board where the banquet bides.
>
> Two fair maids in the throng I see,
> One wears curls in the picture—she
> Has taken to braid her hair:
> The other has changed from braids to curls;
> The dowagers own that two prettier girls
> Ne'er listed a suitor's prayer.
>
> Who "takes down" Ada? who "takes down" Daisy?
> Who make the rest of the Dandies crazy,
> That others the prizes have got?
> The choicest Two of that courtly band,
> Highbred gentlemen, there they stand,
> Proud of their fortunate lot.
>
> Glasses sparkle, and rich plate shines,
> Gems flash out in the matchless wines,
> Flowers in exotic glory:
> The stately feast goes on; meanwhile
> Lovers whisper, and matrons smile—
> O, it's the old, old story!
>
> Such is the banquet I foresee,
> One of these days, for A. and D.
> Well, when the time shall suit,
> May you, dear loves, be happy—as there,
> One on her cushions, one in her chair,
> Your fair brows cooled in the summer air,
> And your lips with the summer fruit.

Shirley Brooks.

THOMAS BEWICK.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

In your number of the 8th inst. reference is made to this distinguished artist.

The writer of that article, though seemingly well acquainted with Bewick's genius, does not appear to be correctly informed as to his family. He talks of "Bewick and his brother Robert." Bewick had no *brother* Robert, an artist.* He had a younger brother, *John*, who was very eminent as an engraver; but he died early—I think in 1795. To this brother, it is generally believed, Thomas was indebted for some of the vignettes in the early edition of his "Quadrupeds," published in 1790. A few years later Thomas and John Bewick, conjointly, embellished an edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller" and "Deserted Village" and Parnell's "Hermit."

Thomas Bewick's merit may be stated in a few words:—He was a naturalist, a draughtsman, and engraver, possessing these several qualities in an eminent degree: therefore, no man could be better qualified for works on natural history. He stuck to nature always, and left nothing for the imagination to supply; hence the beauty and accuracy—acknowledged by every one—of his pieces, which are perfect transcripts of nature; it was, indeed, the gift of high and opposite qualities, so rarely combined in one individual, and a determination to make nature his model, which give the high value to the works of Bewick. His eye was most faithful. Many of the vignettes have particular allusions; and in the last page of his "Fables" is a cut below which is the word "Finis"—it is meant to represent his own funeral in Ovingham churchyard.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 1857. Geo. H. Gilchrist.

* He had a son, whose name was Robert, an engraver, and clever too; but he did not possess his father's genius. He died some years ago.

Sea Sickness Curable.—Dr. W. P. Harris, surgeon to the *Khersonese* steam-ship, writes to the *Lancet*:—"I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent of the utter incurability of sea-sickness. I believe this opinion to exist amongst the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and amongst sea-going surgeons from a supineness in applying remedies, a fault to which they are rather too subject. As surgeon to one of the first-class American steam-ships, which each voyage carries over to Portland at least 400 emigrants, I think I may venture to state my experience. In the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in four or six hours. The almost constant effect of this treatment, if conjoined with a few simple precautions mentioned below, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost a total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well."

THE GERMAN KINDERGARTEN OF JOHANNES RONGE.

The fine arts as auxiliary of manufactures is a subject of vital importance to us. So long as we had such a practical monopoly of manufactures as we had during the long French war, when the most tasteless productions had a ready sale, no great necessity was felt for developing the art-education of the young; but, now that nations such as the French and Germans have become rivals in all branches where taste and knowledge of the principles of beauty are superadded to the technical, it behoves us to neglect nothing that will develop the artistic element in the very young. A boy will amuse himself in fashioning a crumb of bread or in whittling a piece of stick in imitation of some part of mechanical construction; it is clear, therefore, that the proper direction of this inherent gravitation of the youthful mind to imitation must be favourable to artistic development.

The proceedings at Johannes Ronge's Kindergärten are an extension of the Pestalozzian system. Let it not, therefore, be supposed that either Socialism or Rationalism, or any other ism, political or religious, of Germany, is taught at Kentish-town. German Catholicism having died out in Germany, and having taken no root in England, Johannes and Bertha Ronge, finding themselves in a manufacturing country like England, have, we think, done well in turning their attention to a description of education eminently suited to the manufacturing districts, and it is our opinion that, had the scheme been started in Manchester, it would have had more success and attracted more attention than here. We conceive this system admirably adapted to an English or American dissenting and manufacturing community, where mechanical, mathematical, and fine-art knowledge is in great demand for the young, and where there is no objection to a system that includes the teaching of no particular religious dogmas, leaving these to the head of the family or the professional pastor. But, as the Churches of England and Rome imperatively demand a religious teaching in every scheme of intellectual culture, it is clear that this system will never find favour with the aristocratic classes or in the agricultural districts.

Johannes Ronge does not impose his peculiar dogmas on the children who attend his schools; but we think that there are certain developments of the muscular and nervous systems of the young that may be advantageously imported into the seminaries of all denominations. For instance, gymnastic exercises to the sound of good music. This in the intervals of mental application is a great relief to the infant mind. The various motions of the legs, arms, and body are more completely gone through by strongly-marked time than in an irregular and cold manner. The nervous system is also wound up, but without any unnecessary expenditure of the capital stock of sensation. It will perhaps be answered that dancing arrives at the same result. Partially it does; but dancing involves an excessive tension of certain muscles of the leg and foot, and an imperfect exercise of those of the upper part of the body. Gymnastics to music have, moreover, the effect of early instilling into the child a taste for melody and a perception of time. Only airs of a striking character—popular but not vulgar—such as the march and chorus in the first act of "Norma," are employed during the gymnastics.

Another improvement in infant education is the method of teaching letters. Every mother and schoolmistress knows the difficulty of this initiatory step. The child is shown the letters twenty times, but cannot remember them. In this establishment of the German Kindergärten the children are not only taught to construct words out of letters, as in other schools, but they begin by constructing the letters themselves out of pasteboard lines and semicircles. The child is asked, for instance, to make an A, and being compelled to join two lines, so as to form an acute angle, and bisect them by another line, it remembers more readily through the mental effort to construct the letter.

The great principle is at this early stage to amuse as well as instruct. The child, according to the present system, receives toys already composed which it decomposes by breaking them. By the system of Ronge the child amuses and instructs itself by composing forms and colours for its amusement and gradual progress. The beginning is made with soft worsted balls attached to a string, and the child, while amusing itself, is shown the simplest laws of matter and motion; the objects strike the senses; and the explanation comes afterwards. Instruction is thus evolved from amusement. Children are thus taught much more rapidly to distinguish between their right hand and their left hand, slowness, rapidity, height, depth, &c. After the soft ball has been used this way, the next step is to have a hard ball, a cube, and a cylinder. The child's attention is then drawn to the gradual elimination of rapidity after a propulsion on a level surface, or the acceleration of an object pushed down an inclined plane, or the momentum which will remove the cube by the ball, or the contrast of centrifugal and centripetal force.

Of the cubes great use is made. Spread out, they form a floor or a beam; surmounting each other, they form a column, or a well, steps, a bridge, or a niche. When we arrive at the employment of the cube to illustrate general forms of beauty, there are grown children who may be both amused and instructed by seeing how simply the most beautiful arabesque combinations can be attained by slight variations of the juxtaposition of these cubes. We feel persuaded that much good and no evil can be obtained from thus early cultivating in children the love of the beautiful; and for the children of a manufacturing population we are persuaded that this system requires only to be seen in order to be at once adopted. For Birmingham and the Potteries it is the very thing wanted. These cubes, octagons, circles, and semicircles may be of different colours, and thus the laws of harmony of colours may be taught in a much more easy and agreeable manner, and at a much earlier age, than is at present the case. By mere experimentalising for amusement, by the juxtaposition of forms and colours, a ground may be laid for the subsequent knowledge of the laws of beauty.

This does not supersede moral and religious training by precept and example; but it may and must bar out a great deal of the vice that proceeds from vacancy of mind and craving for excitement which the ginshop satisfies to the destruction of body and soul. The methods we have briefly described are not science—they are child's play; but a child's play that prepares in the youthful mind a craving for artistic and scientific knowledge at a subsequent period. It is, in fact, the early insertion of the very thin end of the wedge of science without shock or recoil. For instance, in arithmetic the first principles of it may be shown in an amusing and literally palpable manner by the cubes: and sticks, such as clongated matches, are made to show the principles of perspective; variegated slips of paper may be plaited into any combination of colours, like tartans, &c.

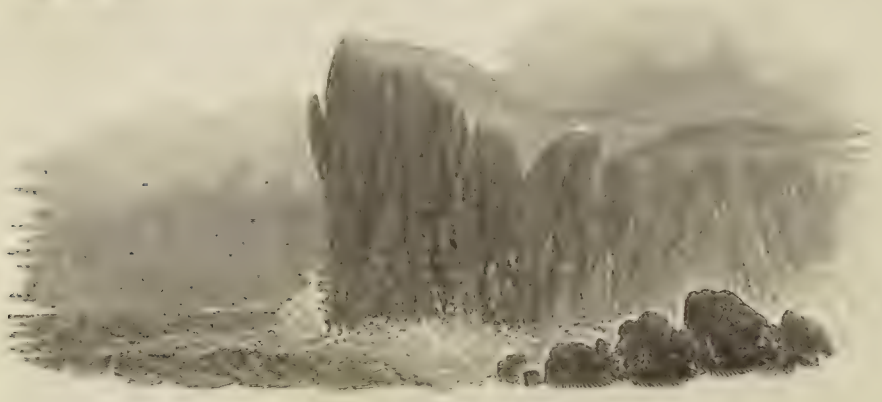
This early culture of the externally beautiful is, moreover, we are persuaded, an auxiliary of that highest culture of the good, the true, and the beautiful, which shows itself in the worship of the Supreme Being. We do not, in the least, share the peculiar political and religious tenets of M. Ronge. But the sort of excitement which this supplies to the youthful intellect is more likely to germinate to a frame of mind suited to the religious sentiment than the vacancy which is filled up by vicious excesses. We are aware that the tenets of M. Ronge please neither the Church of England nor the Church of Rome; but we say by all means let the Church associate without delay within its own sphere its own doctrines with this admirable system of nervous and muscular culture. We believe that M. Ronge would be happy to see his method of training adopted by all denominations. There is no more room for new prophets in these degenerate days, not even in Germany, that classic land of the immaterial, if we may judge from M. Ronge's retreat to Kentish-town; but to practical suggestions for the diminution of the vice and ignorance of the manufacturing districts we feel bound to offer that amount of attention which they deserve, and have, therefore, been much interested by a visit to the establishment of Johannes and Bertha Ronge, the partner of his labours, who appears to be a person of considerable intellectual powers and strength of will.

The title, "Kindergärten," or "Child-garden," is suggested by the system itself. These preceptors profess to "teach the young idea how to shoot" more harmoniously with the inherent faculties than other systems. "The fundamental principle of the 'Kindergärten' system," says M. Ronge, "is the free and harmonious development of the child's natural faculties. Accordingly it is never attempted, as we so frequently find it, to impart the fruits of knowledge from without: the new system assists the young mind of the child in its natural disposition for development and progress."

THE TRAVELLING SEASON.—WANDERINGS BY OUR OWN GIPSY FROM ENGLAND TO LAPLAND.

CHRISTIANIA.

Europe is becoming dreadfully "used up." As long as the East remained a partial mystery travellers had a refuge where they could indulge their taste for novelty and curiosity; but, since the war has made Constantinople so unfortunately conspicuous by every one who could scribble jotting down something about it, and finding some ass who would publish it to the world, no one now cares to go so far to be barked at by half-starved dogs and cheated at a mongre hote while panoramas at home give such an excellent idea of the beauties of the Golden Horn. Besides, autumn, the general travelling season



THE NORTH CAPE.

LOFODEN.

SCHUERSHATTEN, NORWAY.

COAST SCENE NEAR TRONDHJEM, LAPLAND.

is too warm for those quarters. All the romance of poor Greece has departed, and the vacuum is filled up by robbers—not the picturesque, chivalrous brigands of the poet, but matter-of-fact, wizen cutthroats: Spain offers the same attractions; Germany ditto, only disguised in rouge-et-noir: Switzerland is in the other extreme—too safe and more cockneyfied than the West-end of London. So a new country is dreadfully wanted. Who knows of a new country? We do, and will show it you before it becomes common, if you will follow our straw-hatted gipsy to where the Arctic circle girds the earth. The Arctic circle! The Arctic regions! Who would think of touring there, 'mid snows, and bears, and whales, unless they were going to look for Sir John Franklin, and felt sure of a testimonial monument if any evil befell them? Icy and Arctic are two ideas so linked together in every imagination as to be almost synonymous, and it really is necessary to go in person nearly to the North Pole to believe that for a season Summer holds her court up there with a brilliancy dazzling as it is short, and with a heat of that degree as to render quite unnecessary a trip to Italy afterwards to have a notion of what Purgatory is like.

However, poor unfortunate reader, we propose taking you to those latitudes, and you can offer no resistance—for a complete cordon of steamers is established round the coast, and, once on board, we steam away, and only let you out close by the North Cape. Twenty years ago how preposterous would it have sounded talking of a steamer in those savage seas! how scarce and enterprising were the travellers who would cross them and penetrate into Lapland! They were at least on a par in spirit with the African explorers of the present day. Now, any one who can spare two months or summer, and who likes "water-work," may, without relinquishing a comfort, see what the De Brookes and Acerbis toiled and struggled to give their fathers an account of.

LAPLANDERS.

It is now the month of July—high time we should be off, and sailing beneath those nightless skies while they are still undimmed by autumn's shades. The first step is to unromantic Hull, whence weekly boats cut across the Skager Rock, and on the third day from their departure arrive in front of Christiania, the new capital of Norway. To good sailors this is delightful, and on entering the long Fjord they will immediately begin to look about them with interest; but to the sea-sick (excuse the expression, but it is a thing which admits of no palliation) is a killing transit, and they will be in such a state that a few days will be necessary to put them in "looking-about" order, and should therefore always choose the sheltered Denmark and Sweden route, which is fully detailed in a recent work by "Unprotected Females in Norway," * who of course went the safe way. But seaworthy people will be charmed with the rocks, the firs, and innumerable islets which dot this long arm of the sea, and show so plainly they are now in Scandinavia. Christiania has a fine aspect from the water; the fortress of Agger Nuns, the new palace, and churches being well placed for effect, and the dark hilly background setting them off advantageously in the distance. The town and the humbler buildings lie meekly beneath, near the water's edge, which has two small quays, but no pier; so open boats land the passengers and goods.

* "Unprotected Females in Norway and passing through Sweden and Denmark." With Illustrations from their own Sketchbooks. G. Routledge and Co.

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AT BORGUND.

There is very tolerable accommodation at the hotels; and those travellers who intend penetrating inland can be supplied with carrioles and harness by an Englishman (Mr. Bennett), who is settled in the capital, and, with characteristic national spirit, has always a stock on hand, besides giving lessons in Norwegian to his countrymen and *vice versâ* to the natives, he having been educated at the University of Oxford. Therefore, leaving the "inlanders" to his care, the "outlanders," after a few turns through the right-angular streets, and looking over the Illustrated London News and the *Times* at the club, embark upon the steamer which is to take them the first stage round the rugged coast of old Norway, and which steamer generally leaves Christiania about once a week.

Now as to expense, and the money which will be required beforehand, the fare is about £8 as far as Hammerfest, and the captain will receive Bank of England notes without difficulty, giving the exchange quoted in the native newspapers. Specie dollars are the current Norwegian coin, and of them four and a half is the usual value of our £1 sterling. Five marks make a specie dollar; twenty-four skillings one mark. The latter is a silver coin; skillings are tiny copper things. The dollars rarely exist but in paper, which is more convenient, and are called "species." Meals are supplied on board at fixed prices: breakfast and supper cost about a mark each, dinner two marks; wine extra. The fare is very tolerable; and sailing in the northern atmosphere soon brings on a tremendous appetite. Being a good sailor, and not on your first voyage, we will suppose you equipped in light yachting costume, with waterproof cloak and hood, and plenty of wraps to take to in a gale; but, as it may be the first time you have contemplated such northern flights, you must listen to our advice, and tie a blue or green veil round your wide straw hat (having a second in reserve)—not only as a softener to the glare, but to keep those sanguinary monsters, the Scandinavian mosquitoes, from your defenceless face; and, as awnings are a luxury scarce in the neighbourhood of the North Pole, a white umbrella lined with green, like those used in Italy, will form occasionally a most cooling retreat, while those whose eyes are not of the strongest should wisely take a pair of green spectacles, as a continual prospect of ocean for seventeen days, with (remember) four-and-twenty hours of light per diem, taxes the visionary powers very much, and temporary "goggles" afford as great a relief to the eyes as the sight of green fields to a London counting-house clerk.

Steaming down the Fjord, as Christiania recedes, new features advance; the first marked one is a fortress just completed on a beautiful rocky island, and christened the "Lion of Norway." Opposite is the little town of Drobak, whence wood from the inland forests is shipped to various parts of Europe, and the enormous Scandinavian fir made into rafts floats about the vessel. The most extensive wood port in the Fjord, and where the national and interesting process of bringing down forests to the ocean is the best seen, is Fredrichstad, where the mighty Glommer, after forming one of the grandest cascades in Europe, joins the waters of the Fjord, bearing the yearly tribute of the vast forests which border its course of hundreds of miles. The steamer does not pass Fredrichstad by this route, but only by the island-passage from Sweden.

The dinner-bell now rings and summons the passengers to dinner, who assemble round the saloon table. The half of them are natives, either travelling for curiosity, or taking their families to the various seaports along the coast for change of air and scene; or merchants going upon business. A few Swedes, one or two Englishmen, a stray American and wife, and perhaps a Jew (who a few years since would not have been permitted to enter the country), are the company on board; and, the sooner the tourist makes friends with the native passengers, the pleasanter will it be for himself, as they have a natural friendly feeling for the English, and an unalterable good nature. He must, however, be prepared for a few blemishes in them: such as very equivocal manners at the dinner-table—putting their knife in their mouth, and constantly using the toothpick; the ladies doing the same thing on a smaller scale; while the smoking, with all its concomitants, is perpetual. After dinner coffee comes round, with a bowl of thick cream, from which each person helps himself with a ladle.

The first town reached upon the coast is Christiansand, a two days' sail from Christiania, and is a good specimen of the ports upon the coast, except Bergen, which is quite unique. The quays are lined with wooden warehouses opening on the water, and having little piers running into it. The streets are formal, and roughly paved. A fine old stone church—a great rarity in Norway—gives a look of superiority to the place, which is the seat of a bishopric; but the prosperity, the animation, the energies of the inhabitants are kept up—by what? Why, by lobsters! of which hundreds of thousands are caught and sent to England to be boiled annually. Everybody has heard of lobsters coming from the coast of Norway, so will probably think themselves in the land (or sea) of them; and, like us, after clamorously asking for and valiantly clutching two tiny ones at a high price, will, on complaining that they are stale, be coolly told that all the fresh ones left for Billingsgate Market that morning in boats made to contain water, in which they reach their destination alive. After this piece of information, and taking a few turns in the town, whose beauty dwells in its rocky environs, the traveller had better return to his own berth on the steamer (which stops for the night), and not add to his expenses by sleeping at the hotel, without increasing his comfort.

Another steamer goes on to Bergen, and passengers are shifted at Christiansand, whence to Stavanger the voyage is sometimes rather tempestuous if there be a westerly wind, as the island breakwaters are few and the swell of the North Sea very powerful. Stavanger once passed (it is a smaller ditto of Christiansand, with a handsome church), the curious grandeur of the coast commences in earnest. Midst everlasting rocks the vessel glides; within, without, around, countless thousands rise from the ocean, of endlessly-varying forms, first menacing a landlocking, then opening and sweeping; now letting in a peep of the main beyond, then contracting till but a narrow stream is left to shoot along, while the heather of the banks sweeps into the cabin windows. Noble pines—glorious dark Scandinavian ones—mingle with the grey of the rocks; the little red lac-dyed cots of the fishers smile here and there; the limpid sea-water bathes all, and this lovely fair scene changes its hues from morn till eve, then sleeps for a few hours beneath a clear starless sky, darkness never rising to cast a shade of gloom over it. The sixth day from Christiania brings us into the Bergen Fjord, and as the steamer only remains a day there we will quote from the "Unprotected Females" a few things which we had not time to find out for ourselves:—

"How difficult you are to describe fair Bergen! there is nothing else like you; the boat, rowed by white-sleeved maidens, with bright red sueeds, give a sample of your inhabitants; and the many colours of your quaint houses, who could paint? We shall not attempt it this evening, the setting sun is making them glow too richly, and supper—a real eatable supper—lies on the table of Mother Sontrum's parlour. Herrings, eels, white bread, eggs, tea, are bewilderingly set there; what sensation and pleasures starvation can secure! Around are many British faces. A Scotch gentleman, with family and etcs., has arrived in his yacht; several skin-and-bone Englishmen from pedestrian tours in the interior, and a commercial traveller or two, fill the little room. This is the favourite house for the English. The more national establishment is the Hôtel de Scandinavia, and a very nice one it is.

"Prince Napoleon had just left Bergen, after giving a grand ball and telling the ladies on saying adieu they were the handsomest in Norway, which had set a grin on all their faces not to be effaced till the next time he came. How very odd that the ladies of Trondhjem, Christiania, not to mention those of Christiansand, and towns all along the coast, had struck him exactly in the same light! He was returning from Iceland, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, ætat sixteen, on his way from England, and who had found the Norske-brandi-vien very overpowering. Worthy Scotch, to have carried your habits of investigation to Norway, or we should not have heard these particulars! it is a pity your yacht sails to-morrow, or all the statistics of the country would have followed without trouble, which, perhaps, our readers might have a weakness for skipping.

"Now, the first walk in Bergen is a treat. To see something so singular yet so pretty left in the world, each house different in size, and all small complete little pigeon-holes, one after another trying which shall be gayest, yet harmonising together in variety, while, some anxious for originality, frown in dark green or sober brown, and by their demureness set off the levity of rows of smiling neighbours. Fancy a hundred such on either side, their casements painted cleanest white, little balustrades ascending to the second stories, the bright garments hanging outside and fluttering for sale, an old arch as distance, rolling sailors, Greek-clothed girls for figures, and that is the principal street of Bergen. It is impossible to know what to look at first; the inhabitants seem to have made a compact that no two dress alike; and while taken up with examining the wonderful Hindoo-like ornaments of one, trying to count the petticoats of another, your companion will cry out, 'Oh, there is the most extraordinary of all: make haste or you'll miss him!' and you catch sight of a long-haired shadow of a viking; add to all that, finding you English, a crowd is in your train—not a noisy impudent set, but a quiet and orderly one, gaping as they do at Royalty, but pertinaciously following. We resigned ourselves instantly to the custom, and, smartening up as much as possible, and putting on a superior air, took the escort as a homage; for the English are lords and masters in Bergen, all they do is imitated, and, if they saw us smile or laugh, our attendants were quite uneasy, and would skulk back, dreading criticism. I never noticed a vestige of impertinence among any of them; a deep sense of propriety pervaded their movements, and the actions which occasionally astonish us in the rural districts were entirely the result of innocence. In any of the northern countries, commencing by Denmark, a lady can sketch without a crowd. In the most frequented part of Copenhagen the people would whisper and pass on, while if a few boys dared to linger some champion would come forward and disperse them. The same in Bergen, which offers endless subjects for the artist; the winding water continually running up and bearing high-prowed vessels with picturesque sails, and leaving them just where they ought to be. The seamen keep the lofty prow, as in the pirate days, to their ships.

"The hills around are steep, and offer charming views for those who have time to spare to climb them. And they who have not will find the rise to the fort is an easy stroll, and commands the whole town, with its ins, outs, and woody suburbs, besides the Fjord. Then come the long quays piled with dried stockfish for Italy and Spain, and cods' livers in all their oily gradations, the first pure, second middling, and third thick. Eating so much salt fish subjects the people to a disease which makes their faces green, with blue spots, and obliges those afflicted with it to live in an hospital like lepers. The quays lead to the fort and German church, which latter the people think a great deal of. It was built by two sentimental sisters who had a fancy for being recluses, and is not worth seeing except as showing how shabby the best of five churches in Norway is; only the rustic ones are interesting by their quaintness and age. A full-length portrait of Luther, with a large goose, was the most conspicuous picture, and the company of that bird in nearly all his portraits is accounted for by his having been born on Michaelmas-day. After this walk, instead of returning through the avenues of stockfish, one turn in which is quite enough, take a boat across the harbour, first mounting, if you like, a pretty little hillock, on the summit of which some old King is buried, and whose shady slopes have been made a summer pleasure-garden. The museum, with its runic stones and the annual art exhibitions, are both interesting; really good paintings can be had for about £12, fully illustrating the grand scenes of the Fjords. The traveller, if he is not himself an artist, will find such pictures repay the trouble of taking away, instead of the extraordinary rubbish the English collect, such as coarse furs, dearer than in England. Some of the reindeers' skins, which are not marked with letters, and white foxes for carriage-rugs, are worth buying, as they can be put in a barrel and shipped straight to Hull, or will be very useful as wraps if the traveller be going a round-about-way to Christiania. Bearskins to be valuable should be shot by the traveller himself. Eiderdown is plentiful."

This narrative then continues to describe the society of Bergen, and also the various inland routes to the heart of Norway; up the great Sógne Fjord to the foot of the highest mountains of Norway (portrayed in our Sketch), to whence this is the starting-point; but the passage of which the most adventurous traveller had better consider twice ere he attempt, unless danger and hardship are his delight.

If the reader be "ingrain" traveller enough to encounter "roughings" like these, he will see sights of grand desolation, such as no other country can afford, and will, no doubt, be drawn on to penetrate further inland. We must continue with our steamer, whose next halt of importance after Molde, with its eighty snowy peaks, on the eleventh day from leaving Christiania, is Trondhjem, though the precise time of reaching it depends upon weather and season; the vessel in midsummer nights only lying to for an hour or so, while the least darkness or fog detains it until all is clear again, the Norwegians being most careful navigators and as little given to hurry as the Germans. Trondhjem is an interesting place from its antiquity, and having been the capital of Norway before Bergen and Christiania. The Bishop is thought a tremendous deal of, his diocese being immense, and the coronation of the Norwegian Sovereigns one of his offices. For that ceremony they come to the cathedral, a large and, for Norway, a handsome building, though much has been done to spoil it by plaster excrescences outside, and by rows of elevated pews with coloured curtains like opera-boxes inside. When the reader has seen the Sketch of an antique wooden church, which we will show him, he will perceive the Norwegian attractions in ecclesiastical architecture do not lie in stone masonry. Trondhjem is a tranquil place, where neat brick houses are gradually supplanting the pretty brightly-painted wooden ones, which were continually catching fire. The museum is rather interesting, with its old autographs of the Norske Kings and collection of Arctic birds; but the traveller will find quite amusement enough for the one day the steamer stops in watching the physiognomy of the people and their quiet methodical ways, carrying an air of thorough respectability with them, and indulging in none of those gay eccentricities of costume to be found in the interior of the country, a bright handkerchief on the head being the utmost indulgence of a Trondhjem coquette; and, if this gazing appear rather slow work, a few glasses of good wine, such as the worthy merchants know well how to import and drink straight from the vineyards of Spain and Portugal, will vivify his imagination most pleasantly, and, as he has no doubt made himself tolerably agreeable on board, there will be no difficulty as to who will play the host, some of his fellow-passengers being sure to belong to Trondhjem, and to offer him hearty hospitality there. After coming so far from home a few peeps into domestic life in the north will be very welcome to him; and, as English is universally understood by the upper classes, conversation will flow on tolerably fast; though a little German is now and then very useful. Questions must be suffered and answered with good humour; remembering that they give the right of retaliation, and are the result of the deep interest felt in our country. In leaving Trondhjem the Arctic portion of the voyage commences. The second evening we pass within the Arctic circle—a beautiful and unique moment. The isle of Threnen stands like the pillars of Hercules united at their summits, showing the ruddy waters through their expanding bases. Wild Nordland lies on the other side; in the far, far distance faint snow-fields spread away to the Pole. The seven sister mountains frown savagely to the serene sky, with the sun smiling out of it at ten of the night. What a truly Scandinavian scene! Sit, traveller, sit, and take it like balm into your mind! The world and all its clouds and cares cannot reach you here. Sit and feel the influence of calm northern nature in her solitary majesty! But yet two degrees further on the sun stands above the horizon at midnight: watch him take his evening plunge and rise again refreshed for morn, as if he had been washing his heated face in the ocean basin! The sea is at all times grand; but in these latitudes it becomes majestically so, the coast joining it in solemnity with the sky.

Suddenly the horizon is lacerated by long rows of rocks, like a huge saw lying on the surface of the waters. These are the Lofoden Islands, joined together at a distance, separating as approached; with the Maelstrom eddying and whirling not very far off. In passing between the two largest islands, Hinds and Vaagö, commences that extraordinary natural canal through which the vessel passes for fourteen or fifteen miles, the rocks rising high, thousands of feet on either side, their jagged points looking as if they must chip off and fall down on the deck; yet the banks are all radiant with the brilliancy of summer vegetation, making up for short time by rapid development; and trees nod high on the sides of the rugged walls. There are water stations the whole way, where the steamer stops and puts on and off—no monarch visiting his dominions making a greater sensation and stir. The canal passed, the more distant islands are flurried with a call, and nothing can be more interesting than twisting, turning, and peeping among these extraordinary rocky residences in the North Sea, which are fit to be the marine villas of Neptune himself and his suite. A priest, Lutheran of course, came on board and sailed to the remotest "villa," called Uloo, where there is a little church, with service once a year; and he was then going to marry, christen, and lecture the inhabitants all thoroughly, to last them for the next twelve months. The Lofodeners are a very active, amphibious race, living almost entirely on fish, their very few horses and cows coming in for the heads and tails—cod, cod, cod, being the island vocabulary, occupation, and staff of life; and, as he spoke, square-looking vessels, with one angular sail, were passing, piled high with that fish, dried for the southern markets. They are not frozen up in winter, and are able to embark at all times. As the want of wood for burning is severely felt, the occasional pieces which are brought over by the gulf stream and drifted on their shores are as precious as pearls to those who find them. Once a white bear came floating past on an iceberg and made great fun and excitement; boats put off instantly to capture him, which was not very difficult, owing to his thinness and weakness—the supply of provisions on the iceberg being strictly limited.

The Lofodens done with, the steamer adjourns again to the coast and passes Tromsoe, near where the Laplanders have their summer quarters (which on our return we will sketch and describe), and, the seventeenth or eighteenth day from Christiania, casts anchor before Hammerfest, the northernmost town in the world. Here the steamer stops only two days, or calls again in three weeks, so a boat must be secured at once for the North Cape, ninety miles off—a pleasant expedition in fine weather, tossing in a nutshell for twenty hours near the North Pole; but too much for ladies, who should be left at Hammersfest, where, perhaps, they may meet with as nice a party as Miss Bremer describes there in one of her novels; while the gentlemen take four rowers at least (making a bargain beforehand), and unlimited brandy-and-water and provisions. The scenery is not very striking, but the sensation of being at the headstone of Europe is peculiar, and, after going so far, it is doing the thing thoroughly, and, on returning home, it is very pleasant saying "We have been to the North Cape."

AN ARCTIC WEDDING.

The gloom which winter casts,
How soon the heart forgets!
When summer brings at last
Her sun which never sets.

Arctic Song

Can there be merry doings beyond the Arctic circle? We shall see if, while some of the party are off to the North Cape, you will follow, follow, follow me; not to where the rocks of coral grow, but where the sun does not go to bed for three midsummer nights, sitting up above the horizon—the rake!—until his jolly face is as red as a coral bead in the rattle of a spoiled baby; and where, at ten o'clock at night, he glares, burns, and freckles as provokingly as at midday on the white cliffs of Brighton, with twenty separate rows of schoolgirls to dazzle into victims. Hammerfest, the most northern town of Europe, is the port of the frigid zone, though you would think it never could be cold there, and that the immense number of reindeer, wolf, and bear skins were being exported to the rest of the world, because the inhabitants did not want them themselves. All is activity. That pretty little sloop is bound for Spitzbergen. This party is going on an excursion to Archangel: we will run down to grand Alten Fjord, shoot a few eider ducks, land, and see some of the ways of the Norwegians in one of the valleys lying between the high mountains of the shore. We have come at the right time. After driving our spider-like carriole from Alten, through a dale whose luxuriant loveliness might give a new locality to poor old Arcadia, we hear sounds of music proceeding from a large farmhouse, built of rough wood, with newly-painted window-frames. Generally where there is music people are not likely to be cross (except in a ballroom, and the right partner does not ask one to dance); so we boldly drive up to the door, and, meeting with no opposition, walk in with an "invited" air. No wonder our arrival attracts no attention, for the daughter of the farmer is to be married to-day. The bridegroom and his friends have come for her, and the whole party is deeply engaged in an exciting discussion with her relations as to how much the dower is to consist of, her father offering a certain sum on condition of the intended coming down with 100 dollars, besides the horse and sledge. This raises a clamour in the opposite party, who fall to praising the bridegroom in no very measured terms, and declaring they would never allow such a fine, handsome, young fellow to give so much. Whereupon the lady's friends make just double the noise about her perfections, and wind up by saying it was all a mistake on their part asking such an humble sum before; and that now nothing would persuade them to give her away unless double was offered. Upon which the bridegroom starts up, declaring he will have her at any price; and the father, looking triumphantly around, hands her over to him, and orders the company to follow them to church. This was really a love-match, and the amount of the dowry had been decidedly fixed upon beforehand; yet this scene always takes place on a wedding morning in these parts. It is the custom, and must be followed, or the farmer would be thought to have let his daughter go too easily. Fancy travelling beyond the Arctic circle into wild Nordland, and finding people doing absurdities "just for the look of the thing," like their fellows in the most tea-drinking of English watering-places! Oh, human hature, human nature, what a dreadful sameness there is about you! Not at all common, though, was the reception they gave us, but hearty in the extreme; and taking place in the procession which, headed by a flute and a fiddle, was brought up by the grandfathers and grandmothers, we entered the church—a wooden building, painted in manifold colours outside, from pea-green on the spire to sober grey on the base, to look solid. Candles were burning on the altar; a priest, in long black robe with full Elizabethan ruff, was waiting in front. The bride, her hair flowing, walked up the aisle, followed by six pretty, fresh bridemaids, the bridegroom having as many peasant attendants; and the whole family, with uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandchildren, forming a most picturesque assemblage in their beautiful white coats, with scarlet or green breeches trimmed with silver; the women in homespun cloth gowns embroidered in many colours, red stockings, and variegated handkerchiefs knotted round their heads, the ends hanging on the shoulders. We will tell you how the bride was dressed afterwards. Now the priest is going to begin; and he harangues them so well for an hour that everybody is crying; and the bride and bridegroom trembling so much that it takes quite a fashionable time to fumble ere the rings are exchanged. Afterwards, all went in turn and laid an offering in money on the altar; the music struck up; and we went home again. The bride's hand is now within her husband's arm; and, as she walks along, we will try to do justice, by description, to the gayest dress young lady was ever married in. It commences by a crown on the head, golden and lofty; chains of apparently all makes and metals hang round her neck; a white linen shirt rises from beneath an open bodice; a scarlet cloth skirt standing jauntily out shows her buckled shoes. Taking her seat on arriving home at the head of the table, the old hall rung with praises of her beauty, and the first toast (herself) was drunk with such a hearty earnestness that, if toasts have any spell in them, argued well for her future happiness. Ale was the liquor now in circulation, of the fattest quality; and the wag of the village, sitting next to us, said, with a wink, "It was always sent freely round first, that the guests might not be so particular about the taste of the eating afterwards." It required no excuse, however, when it came, for, if not very refined, it was of the best national kind. Smoked fish, bacon, porridge, and cream were the staple articles, with reindeer venison for the *pièce de résistance*; and the guests found the provisions so much to their taste that for several hours they were perfectly content to sit still, reducing their bulk with interludes of corn brandy, till, by way of variety, dancing was proposed; the flute and fiddle were put on high stools, and, as every one was merry, the dancing was merry too, of the jig order, and fully as much appreciated as the eating when once commenced. Many more lively hours fled away—it was getting late, when suddenly the bride was missed! Where could she be? The bridegroom ran frantically about, the bridemaids following, looking under the tables, into the cupboards, up the chimneys, into the chests, till, rushing in despair out of the house, the poor man discovered her beneath a heap of hay, which the bridemaids who had hid her there threw profusely over him while he was carrying her off,

that being as strictly the finale to the day's ceremonies as the dower-scene was the commencement. And now, having seen all the fun, though pressed to stay the morrow, when rejoicings were to be resumed, we determined to have the novelty of the drive back to Alten, in the full light of the sun at midnight. Deeply solemn was the scene; the earth in the repose and silence of sleep—the sun watching above the distant spreading wilds of the far, far, North—Finmark before, Lapland behind—the horn of the slumbering reindeer marked against the sky.

(*To be continued.*)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a long series of public and private bills.

Their Lordships afterwards disposed of a copious paper of business, forwarding many measures through the pending stage of progress amidst a miscellaneous discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

OATHS OF MEMBERS.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report from the Select Committee on Parliamentary oaths, stating that they had decided in the negative the question referred to them for investigation, whether the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., chap. 62, were applicable to the oaths required from members of the House of Commons before they were allowed to take their seats. The noble Lord then announced his intention to postpone until another session all further proceedings with respect to his Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill.

In reply to Sir R. Verner, the SECRETARY for IRELAND stated that a bill was in preparation, and would be introduced early next session, for the regulation of fairs and markets in Ireland, which would include provisions assimilating all weights and measures employed in those markets.

MILITARY CLOTHING IN INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK having urged some queries touching the light clothing provided for the troops proceeding to India, Sir J. RAMSDEN replied that the soldiers sent to China took out with them either light caps and helmet covers or the materials for making them; the cavalry and artillery subsequently dispatched to India were supplied with covers ready made, but that the infantry regiments now in course of embarkation had received neither covers nor materials. Instructions had, however, been sent overland to provide the necessary articles on the spot, and no difficulties were anticipated in complying with the demand on the shortest possible notice.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. B. HOPE moved an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the site and plans of the proposed new public offices, especially with regard to the Foreign and War Offices, and report upon the same. The hon. member contended that the late competition of designs for this purpose had practically proved a failure; and further advice from professional authorities was required before a work of such importance and cost was definitively undertaken.——The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, which he submitted would practically transfer to a Royal Commission the settlement of a question which ought to be left under the responsibility of the Government.——Lord J. RUSSELL believed that all the plans presented for competition must be rejected, and a new design provided for the public offices. He concurred in the opinion that the question should be left in the hands of the Executive.—Sir B. HALL, in the course of an explanatory speech, stated that no practical step would be taken this year, except to purchase some ground near Downing-street. During the recess the plans would be examined, estimates of expense formed, and the whole subject laid before Parliament early next session. Some further discussion ensued, in which several members took part. The House then divided—For going into Committee, 138; for Mr. Hope's amendment, 8.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

After a renewed conversation respecting military promotion and army clothing, the House went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded to discuss the the remaining votes belonging to the miscellaneous civil services.

The vote of £2000 for the National Portrait Gallery was opposed by Mr. SPOONER, who objected to tax the public for an object whose benefits could be appreciated only by a class.—Mr. INGRAM thought they could not spend the sum now proposed in a better way than in the erection of a gallery for portraits. Notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. member (Mr. Spooner), the working classes took a great interest in the erection of galleries like these (Hear, hear). Perhaps the portrait of the hon. member himself might find a place in the proposed collection, and add not inconsiderably to the interest that would be felt in it (Laughter). —The vote, after considerable discussion, was carried to a division, and affirmed by 85 ayes to 31 noes: majority, 54.

On the vote of £10,500 for the purchase of a chapel at Paris for the use of the British residents and visitors in that city, Mr. WISE moved the rejection of the grant, and called attention to the fact that a considerable sum had been already advanced without Parliamentary sanction by the Treasury, out of the Civil Contingencies Fund, on account of the proposed purchase.—A prolonged debate on the subject terminated in another division, when the vote was negatived against the Government by a majority of 135 to 47: 88.

On the vote of £24,000 for Chelsea-bridge being put, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained of the illusory character of the estimates for public work. He wished to know if this £24,000 would cover the whole expenses, or was it merely a vote on account.—Sir B. HALL said he had every reason to believe that the £24,000 now proposed would be sufficient to complete the work.—Mr. BENTINCK considered that the country in general ought not to be taxed for any local improvement.—Sir W. JOLLIFFE said that if this bridge were made toll-free it would be a breach of the principle which had guided them in metropolitan improvements.—Sir B. HALL explained that a Committee of the House had decided that the toll ought not to be taken off, and the Government intended to abide by their decision.—Mr. H. INGRAM expressed a wish to make one or two remarks upon the important question involved in the proposed vote. The Hon. Baronet opposite wished the Government to pledge themselves that those bridge tolls should be kept up. He hoped that her Majesty's Ministers had too much regard for the interests of the people, as well as those of property generally, to give any such assurance. They should recollect that there was a large surplus amount of land adjoining the new Battersea Park which was to be disposed of. If the Government were to establish a toll upon this bridge they might rest assured that they would be unable to sell the land in question to any advantage. If, on the other hand, they made this bridge toll-free, he was satisfied that that property would be sold at a price amply sufficient to meet the cost of the bridge. What miserable economy was it for the Government to build a bridge, apparently for the convenience of the public, and then to place a toll upon it, which would have the effect of depriving that same public of many of its advantages, and of depreciating the property in its neighbourhood! He hoped that the Committee would not countenance such short-sighted economy as this, or allow the Government to adopt so mischievous a course.

Several other gentlemen having stated their views on the subject, the vote was ultimately agreed to.

A few other votes were discussed and passed, and, at a quarter to one, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, after some opposition, leaving supply still unfinished.

The orders of the day were afterwards disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW COURTS COMMISSION.

Lord CAMPBELL inquired of the Lord Chancellor respecting the report of the Commission appointed by her Majesty to inquire as to the number of Judges, the business done at Assizes, &c. It would be satisfactory to the public to know to what conclusion the Commission had come. He had been a member of that Commission, and he was happy to state that they had come to the unanimous conclusion that the number of Judges could not be diminished without prejudice to the public interests. He wished to know when the report would be laid on the table, and what course the Government intended to take respecting it?—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, with respect to the issuing of such a Commission, he could assure the House that her Majesty's Government had done so, not because they believed the number of puisne Judges too many, but because an impression to that effect was abroad. He had been for eleven years a puisne Judge, and he could assure the House that from the 1st of October they were almost daily occupied, not necessarily in courts, but with business connected with their office. Though it was now too late in the Session to introduce any bill founded on the report, yet her Majesty's Government would feel it their duty early in the next Session to bring in a measure for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, or at least such portion of them as they should think desirable should become law.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the West Somerset Railway Bill, and the Lancaster and Carlisle and Ingleton Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.

SALE OF POISONS.

Lord CAMPBELL said, seeing his noble friend the President of the Council in his place, he begged to ask him what course was intended to be pursued with respect to the Sale of Poisons Bill?—Earl GRANVILLE said that the Committee to which the bill had been referred had received a great deal of evidence of a conflicting character. After giving the subject their best consideration, some more alterations had been made in the bill; and, under these circumstances, it was thought advisable to postpone proceeding with the bill till next Session. It was, therefore, proposed to reprint the bill, with a view of affording the public the fullest information on the matter before a bill was passed on the subject.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, the standing order No. 179 was suspended, with a view to enable the Eastern Bengal Railway Company Bill to be read a second time, and the bill was read a second time accordingly.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed—viz., Militia Bill, Courts of Session (Scotland) Bill (as amended), General Board of Health Continuance Bill, Attorneys and Solicitors (Colonial Courts) Bill, Illicit Distillation (Ireland) Bill, Loan Societies Bill, Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act (1855) Amendment Bill, Summary Proceedings before Justices of Peace Bill, and Jurisdiction in Siam Bill.

The Municipal Corporations Bill passed through Committee.

The report of Amendments on the Valuation (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was brought up.

The standing orders were suspended, and the New Zealand Loan Guarantee Bill, New Zealand Company's Claims Bill, and New Zealand Government Act Amendment Bill, as being urgent and necessary, were read a second time.

The debate on the right of voting for Irish representative peers was adjourned till Thursday next.

The Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting, Mr. Mellor and Mr. Young, the newly-elected members for Great Yarmouth, took the oaths and their seats.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments effected, in Committee, in the Probate and Letters of Administration Bill.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lord PALMERSTON (in reply to Mr. Disraeli) recapitulated the circumstances which had led to the diplomatic difficulty at Constantinople. The question at issue related to the late elections in Moldavia, which the four Powers, France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, considered invalid, but which the English and Austrian Governments had at first seen no cause for annulling. The recent visit to Osborne of the Emperor Napoleon had given an opportunity for more fully discussing the subject, and her Majesty's Ministers were now convinced that the elections ought to be invalidated. In this conclusion he had little doubt that Austria would concur, and that the Porte would consent to order new elections in the Principalities.

Lord PALMERSTON (replying to Mr. Spooner) stated that there was no truth in the report that Government had received a telegraphic despatch relating to events in India.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Sir DE L. EVANS called attention to the military arrangements now being made for meeting the contingency that has occurred in the Bengal native army. These arrangements, which he criticised in detail, were, he thought, deficient in many respects, especially as regards the preparation of reserves for further supplies if the demand of forces for India were prolonged, as well as for home defence. At present the country was almost stripped of its whole military armament. Suggesting various steps which in his opinion ought to be adopted, the gallant member pointed to the large number of troops now stationed in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope, a considerable proportion of which might be withdrawn for more important services, either in India or at home. For future requirements he looked to the militia as the chief feeder to the line, and regretted that a more liberal estimate had not been presented for the expenses to be incurred in embodying that force.

Lord PALMERSTON could not join in the apprehensions expressed by Sir De L. Evans on account of the supposed defenceless condition of England herself. The military spirit evinced by the country under the present emergency was, he thought, calculated to convince all foreigners that no attack could be safely made on such a nation. About 30,000 troops had been dispatched or were under orders for India, and Government were making every effort to supply the gap thus occasioned in the army. Recruiting was in active progress, and preparations were completed for embodying a considerable number of militia regiments. When the harvest was over he expected that enlistment in both services would proceed with sufficient rapidity. It was, he submitted, an equal error to exaggerate as to undervalue a case of difficulty; and he thought it expedient not to ask Parliament for more extensive powers or larger grants of money than there seemed any probable necessity of requiring. Adverting to the suggestion that troops should be sent overland to India, Lord Palmerston described the obstacles, diplomatic and practical, which rendered that operation altogether unadvisable. With reference to other suggestions, the noble Lord added that orders had already been sent to the Cape to forward without delay all the troops that could be spared to Calcutta, while arrangements were made for collecting horses at the Cape, in Mesopotamia, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Bearing testimony to the courage and skill displayed universally by the English residents, civil and military, in India, Lord Palmerston declared that the Government were neglecting no means in their power for reinstating the British dominion in that country upon its former basis of unquestioned supremacy.

After a few words from Colonel North,

Mr. BENTINCK reiterated his conviction that the defences of the country were reduced below the point of prudence. He invited the Administration to explain in detail the nature and amount of the forces which would be available for home protection in case of very possible European emergencies.

Sir H. VERNEY believed that six regiments might have been sent overland from Malta at the first news of the Bengal mutiny, and asked why no gun-boats had been sent out to India?

Mr. NEWDEGATE observed that the regiments now dispatched to Bengal would certainly be wanted there for many years, and their places must somehow be permanently supplied at home.

Mr. WILLIAMS remonstrated against the tendency evinced by so many hon. members of stimulating the Government to greater extravagance in their military expenditure.

Mr. WHITESIDE feared that the gravity of the Indian crisis was still underrated. He proceeded to comment upon various circumstances connected with the outbreak.

Mr. V. SMITH replied to the strictures of Mr. Whiteside, repudiating, with some warmth, the charges he had brought against the Indian Government.

Mr. DISRAELI renewed the charge that the Government had underestimated the public peril. Lord Palmerston, as he believed, had underrated the emergency in India, and overrated the favourable position of affairs in Europe. While the existence of our Indian empire was in danger the Government talked about economy, and measured their preparations to meet the crisis by narrow considerations of expenditure. The right hon. member then referred to the views he had advanced in a previous debate touching the causes of the mutiny, citing further proofs for the assertions that the Indian Administration had sought to interfere with the religion of the natives, and that the revolt had attained much larger dimensions than a mere military mutiny. Vast interests, he maintained, were depending upon the results of the next campaign. If the contest were prolonged the struggle would become terribly hazardous. Neither the expedition sent to India nor the reserves preparing at home were, in his opinion, upon a sufficiently extensive scale.

Colonel SYKES read extracts from a letter written at Peshawur, by Colonel Edwardes, stating that the native population stood aloof from the revolt, which was confined to the sepoy soldiery.

Lord J. RUSSELL referred with approbation to the sentiment expressed by Mr. Bright, that the mutiny in India should be repressed with firmness. The Government of India had, he believed, been conducted with justice and humanity. Questioning many of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Whiteside, the noble Lord enjoined on the House and the Government the necessity of devoting their best energies to the suppression of the existing revolt. When this pressing work was accomplished, Parliament might address itself to provide, by Act if necessary, for the better administration of affairs in time to come.

The debate raised by Sir De Lacy Evans was then allowed to drop.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Mr. H. BRUCE, opening a new question, complained that in some documents recently issued by the Indian directors a calumnious and disproved charge was revived against the late Sir C. Napier, as to his conduct when Governor of Scinde.

After some observations in reply from Mr. Willoughby, followed by remarks from General Codrington, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Butt, the House went into

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Several votes were passed, after brief discussion, belonging to the civil service estimates, among which was a grant of £80,000 for the purchase of ground in Downing-street preliminary to the erection of the new public offices.

A vote of £200,000 being the estimated charge for the militia force which it was proposed to embody gave rise to some conversation. This grant was then passed.

With a vote of £32,000 for the Ordnance Survey in Scotland the business of supply came to a close for the present Session.

The Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Pimlico Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Police (Scotland) Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was further considered; and several other orders of the day were disposed of.

AT St. Paul's Cathedral, and in several of the metropolitan churches, on Sunday, the prayer, "In time of war and tumults," was read in the course of Divine service, in compliance with the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of London.

THE Bishop of Peterborough was engaged during the whole of last week in the triennial visitation of his diocese.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Orange is making a tour of the Mediterranean.

It is rumoured that MM. Alexandre Dumas, jun., and Theodore Barrière are to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour to-day (Saturday).

The town of Swansea has been selected as that at which shall be erected the monument to the officers and men of the gallant Welsh Fusiliers who fell so bravely during the late war with Russia in the Crimea. The design of the monument has not been definitively settled. At present it is intended that it shall be about thirty feet high, and have a base of about twenty feet.

The Austrian army is commanded by 15,461 officers. Under the command of the Emperor as Generalissimo are 21 Archdukes, 5 Dukes, 50 Princes, 595 Counts, 900 Barons, 576 Knights, 2760 petty nobles, and 10,300 plebeians.

A comparison between the years 1857 and 1856 of the number of paupers relieved in England and Wales in each week exhibits a decrease in favour of this year in every instance, varying 2.4 to 3.1 per cent. The decrease is equally applicable to in and out door relief.

The *Fædrelandet* of Copenhagen says.—"We learn that MM. Carmichael, Brett, Glass, and Wesdenhele are about to obtain a concession of twenty-five years for a submarine telegraph between England and a point on the western coast of Denmark to the north of Tonning."

Chevalier Savon, of Treviso, a political refugee, residing at Cagliari, has been expelled from that city by order of the Government.

The first stone of the new lighthouse for the Needles has just been laid near the south-west edge of the Lower Cliff, Isle of Wight, and is expected, when completed, to be of great advantage to the merchant service, as it will be visible thirty miles from land.

The Emperor of Russia, on receiving the report that Captain Emery, of the Anglo-French steamer *Napoleon*, had saved from drowning the master and eight seamen of the Finnish vessel *Fides*, wrecked near Harwich, and provided them with food and brought them to Grimsby, has conferred on him a gold medal, with the inscription "For zeal," to be worn in the button-hole, on a Waldimirski ribbon. The medal was delivered to Captain John Emery Friday week.

The *Banffshire Journal* states that sportsmen are now arriving at their shooting-boxes daily; and that (it being now beyond doubt that grouse will be rather scarce on high grounds) the forests will, in many places, be the chief objects of attraction.

The prize reaping-machine, by Messrs. Burgess and Key, was exhibited on Friday last at Osborne, before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Emperor of the French and the Empress, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice.

The director of the Bayonne Theatre having lately, when getting repairs effected, enlarged the size of the boxes, the ladies in the habit of frequenting the house sent him the next day a magnificent bouquet, with this inscription, "A. M. Zerezo, les crinolines reconnaissantes!"

M. Proudhon, the well-known political economist, who created so much sensation a few years ago by his doctrine "la propriété c'est le vol," is writing a play." It is asserted that, on this occasion, he will not carry his theory into practice, and that the piece will be really original.

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company have determined to recommend to the proprietors the declaration of a dividend for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1857, at the rate of £1 per cent per annum, carrying forward a balance for the current half year of about £10,000.

The handsome church of St. Jacques at Amiens has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The *Nile* has been taken up by the Admiralty for the conveyance of convicts to Swan River.

The *Independente* of Turin states that five Swiss soldiers, having deserted from Naples, arrived at Tortoli a few days ago in a state of great exhaustion from want of food. They had made their escape in a small boat with but a scanty supply of water, had been several days at sea, and encountered dangers. They had been sent to prison until further orders.

Two hundred houses were last week destroyed by fire at Galata. The establishment of the Sœurs Françaises was saved.

The tribes of the Mutualis have pillaged the Christians in the town of Sour. M. de Lesseps, French Consul at Beyrout, has gone to the spot to demand a public repression of the outrage.

A circular has been issued stating that the deposits paid by the shareholders in the scheme of the Tilbury, Maldon, and Colchester Railway, which is now abandoned, are to be returned in full, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 1st of January last.

There exist in Paris the ruins of a palace built by Julian the Apostate. From demolitions of houses which have recently taken place, these interesting ruins have become quite isolated; and it has been discovered that a subterranean passage runs from them towards the Seine.

The head mastership of Kensington Proprietary Grammar School, which became vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Robert Payne Smith, M.A., to an office in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has been conferred upon the Rev. William Haig Brown, M.A.

A meeting is to be held shortly at Newmarket, under the presidency of the Earl of Hardwicke, for the purpose of considering what shall be the nature of the memorial which has been determined upon of the late Duke of Rutland. The subscription at present amounts to about £250.

The Kendal memorialists for the removal of the Westmorland Assizes to that town have received an answer from the Secretary of State that their prayer cannot be complied with. It is contemplated to add a part of Lancashire and a part of Yorkshire to Westmorland for assize purposes.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the chief of the Bouriats, a very powerful and nomadic tribe, professing Lamaism, has embraced Christianity, as have also his own family and seventy of his kindred, and that he has begged the Czar to be godfather to his baptism.

A handsome monument is about to be erected over the grave of James Montgomery at Sheffield.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3371; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5919. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 635; one students' evening, Wednesday, 180—total, 10,105.

The East India Company has appointed a commission—consisting of Major J. H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers; Commander W. Balfour, Indian Navy; and Mr. Winter, civil engineer—to examine into the subject of the navigation of rapid and shallow waters in Europe, more particularly the Rhone and the Danube, with the view to the improvement of the navigation of Indian rivers.

As some men were at work at the tower of the church of Notre Dame, at Bruges, a few days ago, three of them were struck by lightning: it penetrated the heart of one, passed through his body, down one leg, and out of the sole of the foot, carrying off part of his shoe; it struck another in the forehead, above the left eye, passed through his body, and went out by the abdomen. The two men were killed instantaneously; and the third was so injured that his life is considered in danger.

A marble bust of Prince de Canino is to be placed in the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

M. de Gabriac, the French Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, is to be appointed to a similar position in another of the South American States.

The estimated deliveries of tea in London for last week were 724,067 lb., being a decrease of 34,715 lb. when compared with the previous statement. The stock of this article on the 31st ult. was 65,679,000 lb., against 67,792,000 lb. at the corresponding period of last year.

The expenses of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major-General Beatson amounted, including everything, to £4423—viz., £2595 for expenses of officers, and £1828 for Government steamers.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Edward Keith Kortright, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America.

At a meeting held last Saturday the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolved to memorialise Lord Palmerston in favour of a Parliamentary representation of this and the other Universities of Scotland.

Out of 16,000 civil servants in Government pay, the average nominal salary of two-thirds of them is £86 a year. On the brighter side, the average nominal salary of the happier third is £264.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Denis Donohoe, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, in the United States of America.

The *Courrier Franco-Italien* states that the remains of a press which Guttenberg used to draw off his first proofs has been found at Mentz. It bears the date of 1440.

It is stated that a series of popular services will very shortly be commenced at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoons or evenings, under the immediate sanction of the Dean of the Cathedral and the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

SING-SONG PIEJON" AT HONG-KONG.

SKETCHES FROM HONG-KONG.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

This specimen of the public amusements of Hong-Kong was described in our Correspondent's letter in the Illustrated London News of July 11. The scene is the interior of a theatre in a village of Hong-Kong; the entertainment a sort of vaudeville, with the not inappropriate name of "Sing-song Piejon." Some of the audience in the pit are holding on by their hands, to prevent their being pushed from their places.

The next scene is a Mat Shed, of which there are two erected for the sepoys at Hong-Kong—one for cooking. They are built of bamboo, and not a nail is used in their construction; instead is used rattan, with wonderful ingenuity. Of course they are built by Chinamen, as Indians are not the brightest of human beings—they spend their days sleeping or eating. These sheds are of great length. Down the middle are placed the arms: on either side the sepoys sleep. The European officer is our Artist's sketching companion, Captain Cazalet. Around his hat he wears a complicated puggery; the soubadar is white. He has the key tied to his handkerchief, which is quite Indian, as pockets are not made by Indians. The sepoys wear Madras slippers.

INTERIOR OF A MAT SHED IN HONG-KONG.

THE PARADE AT HONG-KONG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PARADE AT HONG-KONG.

On fine afternoons this is one of the finest scenes of the island. The lively strains of the band, the bright sky, the white dresses of the colonists and the musicians, contrast with the dark Chinese nurse-maids who congregate here with English children, and English and Portuguese ladies in full crinoline, which has reached every part of the world, and the Chinese girls will wear it in their turn. The Chinese is, without exception, the most modest of all known dresses. The natives, though their features are not quite Greek, have a very pleasing expression. We have perambulators here. Officers are collected in huts; sailors in pith hats walking in groups; Indians, Portuguese, and Parsees with their peculiar hats. Before you is the church or cathedral, an unsightly pile, quite destroying the Oriental appearance of the place. On the left are the 59th barracks, of which you gave a sketch some time back; behind is the harbour, filled with shipping of all nations, and lighted up by the tropical sun till the sea sparkles again. Between the parade-ground and the sea is the road going into Hong-Kong, lined with banyan-trees, under which sit peripatetic venders of aliments for the better organisation of the human stomach; and dealers in the beverage called "cha" here, and tea elsewhere. Surrounding these same venders are the absorbers of the above chow-chows—some squatting, as they inhale the fragrant weed in calumets of bamboo; here a fortune-teller; further on a juggler (when the police is not there); charming maidens, three-and-three, two-and-two; white-attired soldiers; dashing European carriages, some with Chinese drivers, some without; coolies carrying ladies and lazy gentlemen; Chinamen on horseback; sepoys in undress, looking as if they had jumped out of bed in a hurry and put on their sheets and anything they could get; snobs in black hats—such is a mild description of a band evening at Hong-Kong.

A BATCH OF POEMS.

We are informed by Byron that there is a land in the East "where the voice of the nightingale *never* is mute." We may add that there is also a land in the West, and that land our own, where the voices of the human singing birds, whether they be compared to larks or nightingales, keep up a continual din of song. The mighty bards are few, but the singing birds are many. Of bards, and minstrels, and great poets, worthy to be so called, can we number a dozen in our day? Perhaps, though, we should be loth to assert that we possess living amongst us even one-half of that small number.

But of the singing birds—larks, nightingales, turtle-doves, thrushes, blackbirds, and others—who pour forth floods of song at morn, and noon, and night, great is the number, and not to be counted under four places of numerals. Amid the twitter—musical and melancholy—there is now and then heard the cackle of a larger bird; and at intervals, loud and sonorous, but neither musical nor melancholy, surges the bray of creatures who, metaphorically speaking, have four legs and long ears, and cannot be considered either birds or bards. Of these it is not our purpose to speak at present, though at times the provocation is great; and though their belabourment with a sturdy critical cudgel might do them good, and afford a relief, perhaps not unmingled with amusement, to the real choristers of the groves and bowers. But of a few of the more recent of those who sing because nature has made them singers, and who, in the exercise of their gift, administer to the healthful enjoyment of the wayfarers in the paths of life, we propose to render some account.

First in our list is an indubitable nightingale, with a sweet and sustained song, and its name is Heraud. The publication in these days of an epic, in twelve books, carries with it as a mere fact much poetical suggestiveness. Such a work executed as Mr. Heraud's "Judgement of the Flood," with zeal and conscientiousness, with indefatigable labour and research, as well as with high poetic enthusiasm, is an achievement perhaps the more noble and touching because public taste has set almost entirely in the direction of less elaborate compositions. There is scarcely leisure in these rapid days of ours to read, far less to estimate, what has probably cost Mr. Heraud the best energies of his life to produce. The general course of sympathy has ebbed so far from the old landmarks on which Mr. Heraud builds that it needs an unusual spring-tide of poetic feeling in the reader to carry his emotion back to the deserted bounds, and to reflect in its depths the structure which the poet has reared.

Yet the select few will find in Mr. Heraud's epic unquestionable evidence of genius. They will find characters nobly conceived and vigorously painted, landscapes in which the grand or lovely aspects of nature have been felicitously caught, a high devotional spirit, and an elevated philosophy. They will also find, we must add, an elaboration of detail which delays the march of events, and a disregard of popular comprehension which makes much of the theology and philosophy of the book obscure to the last degree.

"The Judgement of the Flood"—a poem framed on the severest and most unconciliatory dogmas of art—has for musing and poetic minds, and for those only, an impressive aspect; but it has also the sombre gloom of a cathedral; and there are long labyrinths of shadow unlit by a single ray of guiding or cheering light. To exemplify the writer's style, and his felicity and power in delineating nature and man, we subjoin the following:—

EVE IN THE VALE OF ARMON.

Sweet is the twilight Eve in Armon's vale,
Sweet, lovely, tranquil; sometimes, darkly throned,
And oft refulgent: soft the western wind,
Floating white clouds through silent depths of blue,
O'er hills, and haunts secluded; where the voice
Of waters murmurs with the bleat of Lambs,
And, from the fungous hollow of old oak,
The lively Squirrel starts, pleased with the songs,
From thicket gushing, of the pious Birds;
Homage, and pageant, duteous to the hour
Of sunset. Well the Shaphan loves the time—
Out from the blooming furze she comes and brings
Her red-eyed young, wont to go forth by bands,
Dwellers of rock, and mountain; on the crag
They gambol, cropping else the herbage sweet,
Or ruminate awhile, ere they retire
To shelter. And on high the shrieking Gull
Wings to her home, upon another coast,
Ocean beyond . . threading for this ravine,
And rugged cleft, and torrent brawling there,
Undaunted in her flight. All things are now
Conscious of Eve: the circling clamorous Rook,
Fresh from his favourite trees; the quiet Deer
Leaving his lair, on open heath to take
A lingering farewell of the parting light:
And on the dizzy cliff of his repose
The Osprey worships ere he sinks to sleep.
—So sets the sun adored, to rosy couch
Departed from the hill: . . whereover, now,
Veiled with thin clouds, the guardian eyes of heaven,
Unnumbered watchers, in the dusky Night,
Not dark, look gracious through the placid air;
As listening to the current lowly toned
Of rivers, whilst, in native motion, they
Make stilly Music, not inaudible,
Yet deepening silence, and itself scarce more
Than the unheard music of the distant stars.

None but a true poet could have produced such lines as we have quoted; and there is many a passage in his book of equal beauty. We close Mr. Heraud's volume with feelings of sympathy and respect, though without any great expectation that he will succeed in making acceptable to the public of our day a form of poetry, the epic, which needs a ruder age and a less advanced literature to be appreciated, or even understood.

Mr. W. T. Matson, the author of "A Summer Evening Reverie and other Poems," is a youthful aspirant to the favour of Apollo. He evidently possesses depth and warmth of feeling, so essential to the poetic temperament. His diction is chaste and vigorous, frequently elegant; and he appears to be endowed with a lively imagination. He has essayed his hand in various metres, and displays a flexible command of versification, but occasionally lacks that correctness of rhythm which a severer criticism demands. The minor themes and lighter topics which charm and seduce so many hold out no allurements to Mr. Matson; he belongs to the religious school; and in his best poem, the "Night Season," shows that he has been no careless student of Milton. In many other of his compositions the same piety is manifested, and into nearly all of them a devotional spirit is strongly infused. Of his style and of the religious complexion of his mind we give a specimen:—

Lo! in the Orient far, the first faint light
Breaks through the darkness, and awakening Morn
Reveals her rosy face. The increasing Dawn
Floods all the heavens with glory, and the hills
Rejoice with glittering crowns upon their heads;
The twilight fades, retiring through the vales;
The woods resume their anthem, and the streams
And babbling brooks reglisten 'mong the meads;
The animated air is filled with sound,
And all the strife and stir of Day begin.
God of the Morning, rise! and, like yon orb
That now reanimates the world refreshed,
Upon my heart ray thy refulgent beams,
My mind illumine with immortal truth,
Celestial faith impart, and me endow
With grace in inexhaustible supply.

Let Mr. Matson remember that excellence is only to be obtained by labour and continuous reflection, and, if we have spoken favourably of his early efforts, it is because we consider that he has large capabilities; but he must be a stern critic on himself, and not neglect points which appear trivial, but which in reality are not so.

The "Wayside Fancies" of Frances Freeling Broderip make a twofold appeal to the public and to the lovers of poetry. They are the compositions of the daughter of the late Thomas Hood, and are good enough in themselves, without reference to the author's parentage, to merit present favour and future encouragement. The spirit of poetry is in them; and time and experience, if the author continue to cultivate the art, will supply the form.

The "Bell Founder," and other poems, by Denis Florence MacCarthy, is a reprint of poems that have already excited and deserved attention. "Underglimpses, and other Poems," by the same author, is apparently a new venture. Mr. MacCarthy has much lyrical facility, depth as well as tenderness of expression, and a lively play of fancy. Of imagination in its higher developments he possesses little; but, if he may not take rank among the five or six immortals of the present time who stand upon the roseate summits of Parnassus, he may take an honourable place in the second rank. If he produce no rapture, he creates pleasure by his verse. And to do even this is no small achievement.

The poetical works of John Edmund Reade, a new edition, in four volumes, represent the labour of a life devoted to poetry in days when the public taste was not so susceptible as at present of finding enjoyment in verse. Mr. Reade began his poetical career at a time when to be suspected of poetry was to be doomed to neglect; but he lived on, and wrought on, finding, no doubt, that the love of poetry was, like virtue, its own reward, and that but too often it met with no other. We dare not call Mr. Reade a great poet, but he is a respectable one. If we cannot praise him with any great amount of enthusiasm, neither can we dispraise him. If his lot had been cast in the world in the days before Johnson wrote his "Lives of the Poets," he would have ranked higher than three-fourths of the personages who figure in those volumes; but—writing after Walter Scott with his barrel organ, which was always ground to the same tune, had somewhat dulled and offended the public ear, and rendered poetry unfashionable in the generation which succeeded—he has to be tried by a severer test. He has his place upon the mountain; but it is not upon the snowy top, whence the view is illimitable on every side; but lower down, among the bards of the second or third grade. Mr. Reade's muse is learned, diligent, correct, tender, and beautiful; but she lacks the celestial fire; and possesses talent, but not genius.

We have yet a score—alas! more than twice a score—of books of poems before us, soliciting a word of mention. But they must stand over for a time; for it is hard work to be ill-natured to them, and, perhaps, still harder to be good-natured to the worse than mediocrities of the poetic art who appeal so piteously to the tender mercies of the critic.

JONES.

I.

We sit round the table and pour out the wine,
Transforming our crystals to rubies divine;
Then drain them to Freedom, to Friendship, to Worth,
And think ourselves great as the Kings of the Earth;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Drinking's a sin,
And headache and heartache are drawn from the bin."
Fill the goblet again, not with cheers, but with groans—
Get out of our sunshine, ridiculous Jones!

II.

I read the sweet letter my love sent to me,
Inclosing a rose from a land o'er the sea;
I press to my fond lips a curl of her hair,
And own that she's loving and good as she's fair;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Love's a mistake,
And women but play with men's hearts till they break."
I answer, "Why not? if they're bloodless as stones?
Get out of my sunshine, detestable Jones!"

III.

My heart glows with hope for the welfare of man;
I pray for my fellows, and help when I can;
I see through the distance of ages to be,
The many, grown wiser, made happy and free;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Man is a knave;
And, if not a tyrant, a fool or a slave."
I answer, "There's kind human flesh on my bones—
Get out of my sunshine, cadaverous Jones!"

Charles Mackay.

Kew Gardens.—The new museum, a very beautiful building, is now open. The gardens are now in all their summer beauty and splendour: they are open free on weekdays at one o'clock, and on Sundays at two. The palmhouse, museum, and eighteen other conservatories close at six, the botanic gardens at seven, the pleasure-grounds at eight o'clock. The Victoria Regia, or Royal water-lily, is now in blossom in the tropical aquarium, erected specially for it at a cost of 3000 guineas.

M. Perrotin has bought all the furniture and books that were in Béranger's bedroom at the moment of his death. They are to be placed in his own house in a chamber of exactly the same form and dimensions. The paper of Béranger's room will be taken off and transferred to the facsimile apartment, which, when the relics shall be arranged precisely as they were in the poet's last day, will be exhibited to the public.

THE SUMMER POULTRY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

While shareholders grumble, speechify, report, and protest—wanting a dividend out of the £100,000 a year the public pay for seeing what is to be seen in the Crystal Palace—the public have every reason to be satisfied with their share of the bargain, for the unfortunate shareholders have furnished London with just what was wanting to fill up the deficiencies of our climate, and render out-of-door shows possible without a frightful risk to bonnets and to temper. We have at Sydenham a place for Flower Shows independent of spring or autumn storms, and a place for Poultry Shows, lighted and ventilated in the only way that can make such an exhibition pleasant for all parties, including the poultry. An Agricultural Implement Show of the finest character exists in the basement, as yet almost unknown to the foreigners seeking to invest in the appliances of modern English agriculture; and we hope at no distant date that the round will be completed by a grand metropolitan live stock and implement show, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, at which the unrivalled advantages of the Crystal Palace will be made available for receiving and entertaining our Continental friends from North Germany, from Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary—a return visit for the Imperial shows of Paris and Vienna.

According to the last published report of the Crystal Palace shareholders' committee, the first poultry show barely paid its expenses. More was not to be expected; such undertakings grow only by degrees; but there is no doubt that it was very attractive, and that is a consideration that must not be forgotten.

We feel sure that these Crystal Palace Poultry Shows will be the means of introducing many to a kind of beauty and a source of interest new to them. Nothing pleased M. Barral, the accomplished editor of the "Journal Practique d'Agriculture," on his recent visit to Salisbury, more than the interest our noble ladies seemed to take in the encampment of the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society in that city: that interest grows by degrees, and the young girl often begins by petting a few chickens, and advances ambitiously, like Lady Pigott, to cultivate a prize Shorthorn or Devon.

Poultry shows appeal to various tastes—to the purely profitable in Cochin Chinas and Brahma Pootras, that no one but an admirer of Dutch pugs and Chinese pigs can call handsome; to the eccentric in the rearers of those most comically-hideous birds, the Malays; to the lovers of domestic beauty combined with profit, as in the Dorking, equally excellent as roast or boiled, or egg-manufacturing machines; to the patrons of the more completely picturesque Hamburgs and Polands of all colours, good for eggs, but small for table use; and finally for the rearers of the pretty, pugnacious, thoroughbred lilliputians, the Bantams—which, by-the-by, do not come from Bantam at all, where Mr. Train, the American traveller, tells us he found the fighting cocks much more like geese than the Tom Thumb combatants of our lawns.

As to the Crystal Palace summer show, the first point that struck us was the improvement in the arrangement. None of the pens were set either too high or too low. The time of the year was unfortunate; for, though it is right for the holiday visitors, it is just a month too early for most exhibitors; and this made the entries smaller than was probably expected, and the general appearance inferior to the winter show. The chickens of the year 1857 have not generally had time to get into their best plumage; the cocks have scarcely obtained their grandeur. Nevertheless, in spite of these inevitable disadvantages, the display was very good. The birds being confined to chickens of this year, the division throughout was into a cock and two pullets of each kind or colour, and then of a single cock of the same kind of any orthodox colour. For brevity we shall call the first "pens," to distinguish them from single birds.

In Spanish there were sixteen pens and eleven single cocks—the first prizes (which we engrave) going to Mr. John Rodbard Rodbard, of Aldwich Court, near Bristol, and to Mr. Sheen, of Holborn-hill. Of coloured Dorkings (the most profitable bird of all on a dry soil) there were fifty-two pens, pronounced "a very capital class" by the judges—the first prize (which we engrave) going to the Rev. Stephen Donne, of Oswestry. Of white Dorkings there were only ten pens—Mr. Lingwood, of Needham Market, had the first prize. In single Dorking cocks, of both colours, there were eleven—Mrs. St. John, of Oakley Basingstoke, was the first-prize winner. Of Cochin Chinas, cinnamon and buff, "a good class," there were twenty pens (we engrave the first prize, belonging to Mr. Thomas Stretch, of Bootle, Liverpool.) Of brown and partridge-feathered Cochins there were eleven pens—the Rev. Grenville Frodsham Hodson, of North Petherton, Somerset, winning both the first and second prizes. Of white Cochins there were twelve pens—first prize to Mr. J. Fowler, of Aylesbury. In the Cochin cock class Mr. Stretch won again. The Brahma Pootras brought fourteen pens, termed "an universally good class"—the first prize going to the well-known poultry exhibitor, Mr. G. Botham, of Wrexham Court, near Slough. Mr. Fowler carried off the cock prize from six competitors. Game fowls, "white and piles," contained eleven pens—Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, of Gunnersbury, standing at the top of the prize-list, and the Rev. T. E. Abraham at the bottom, highly commended. "Black-breasted and other reds of game fowl" contained thirty-five pens, "a most excellent class"; and Robert Russell Sewell, M.D., stood first on the prize-list. "Blacks and brassy-winged" brought out only seven pens—Mr. W. Marriott, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, first. "Duckwings and other greys and blues" brought twenty pens, where Mr. Marriott won again. The gamecock first prize went to Mr. Cox, of Brailsford Hall, Derby; Mrs. Henry Sharp, second; Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, of Gunnersbury, third; and the Rev. Clement Gilbert, highly commended.

An experienced breeder of every kind of farm stock called our attention to the gradual deterioration of the game fowl in size and shape of head. Gamecocks used to weigh six pounds, with heads that would go through a man's fore-finger ring; now they seldom exceed four pounds, with heads thick and punchy. Our friend maintains that the present breed is not pure, but crossed with jungle fowl—in fact, that none are pure with dark legs. He directs our attention to a portrait of that Duke of Buckingham (not the Grenville family) who was so famous in the annals of cocking, with a cock under his arm. This cock has *white* legs. Perhaps *Notes and Queries* can throw some light on this question. The gold-pencilled Hamburgs, the most beautiful of all birds, of a dark colour, for a lawn, and prolific in eggs too, included twenty pens: an excellent class—six ladies exhibiting—Mr. Ludlam, of Bradford, Yorkshire, first prize.

The class for "any other breed" brought out "silkies," "crève-cœurs," the best kind of which are valuable farm stock, apparently a variety of Polish; "negro silkies," "Andalusian," "grouse Dorking," black Hamburgs, and sultans. The prize went to the Hon. W. W. Vernon's silkies. Of Bantams there were thirty-seven pens of the established colours, for which we must refer to the prize-list.

"Silver-pencilled Hamburgs," also an excellent class, brought twenty-one pens; Hamburg pencilled cocks, of both colours, five birds only. The gold are the fowls that ignorant people fancy to be derived from a pheasant cross, although that cross produces a non-breeding mule. Of gold-spangled Hamburgs, equal in beauty to the pencilled, there were ten pens; of silver-spangled, equally beautiful and prolific in eggs, twenty pens. Five cocks, of both colours of spangles, were shown—the first prize going to Mr. Thompson's cock, valued at £1; beating Mr. Adkins's bird, valued at £100. The Polish black, with white crests, singular and beautiful birds when clean and in full feather, but most difficult to keep true, brought out ten pens; the gold colour, curious but not pretty, four; the silver, twelve; and the cocks, three only. Of Malays there were thirteen pens, termed "unusually good."

The exhibition of geese was small. The largest show of ducks was in Rouens—profitable, but not picturesque. Neither geese nor ducks are to be seen to perfection as yearlings. The beautiful blue or purple flying East Indians are generally bred too large: they should be kept down to the size of a widgeon. There was a very fine show of pigeons—Mr. Harrison Weir winning six prizes and three commendations. The entry of barbs was considered very fine. Nearly a hundred rabbits were exhibited of first-rate fancy excellence; one most extraordinary, fawn-coloured, with ears twenty-two inches and five-eighths in length.

There were twenty prizes or commendations went to ladies, and fifteen to clergymen. Almost every county of England was represented. As before, the catalogue was admirably arranged, and we have only to ask that the names of the breeds be added over the prizes.

THE HISTORICAL MINIATURES, ENAMELS, &c., IN THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

A collection of miniature portraits may, in historical interest, challenge comparison with a gallery of large oil portraits. The portable size of miniatures, frequently, alone secures their preservation; and not only are they equally valuable as records of costume, but often (as in many instances of this exhibition) they are all we have to enable us to recall the lineaments of the illustrious dead. Not only, also, is the work historically valuable, but it is rendered precious by the artistic difficulty of the reduced scale, and a diminished resemblance of an object, we all know, increases illusion, and affords a special pleasure. Who has not looked, for instance, through an inverted telescope with almost childish delight? Then, when a miniature is painted on ivory, the warm, delicate, semi-transparent surface renders it more susceptible of a certain polished beauty than could be obtained on rough canvas, with, in addition, the coarser materials of oil-painting. The minuteness of such works does not in the least preclude the possibility of their possessing all the qualities of high art; in proof of which we might point to the "Three Graces," by Raphael himself, in this exhibition, or remind our readers of his sublime "Vision of Ezekiel" in the Pitti Palace, as well as of small pictures by Correggio and other of the greatest masters, not to mention most of the Dutch painters. If, indeed, smallness of size were any objection to a work of art, we should not esteem some of the most exquisite remains of antiquity—Greek glyptics—nor modern cameos and intaglios, or medallions. Miniatures have, moreover, tender and romantic associations seldom attached to larger pictures. Many a miniature has been kissed by dying lips. These humble performances entwine themselves with human emotions, hopes, and regrets, perhaps more intimately than any other of the productions of genius. The mother treasures the resemblance of her lost son, and sheds tears over it in secret. They nestle in fair bosoms, or lie unconsciously near breaking hearts. And many a manly breast has had no other consolation in danger or trial, on the battle-field or in exile. What strange, secret passages in the lives of the noble and eminent, the worthy or infamous, personages here collected would be disclosed could each little portrait tell its own tale! What extraordinary inedited materials for biography would be furnished, or *mémoirs pour servir!* The mere discovery of some of them having been worn would have involved loss of life; as, for example, under many circumstances, the numerous lockets of the Pretender and Prince Charles.

It is a matter for some national gratulation that this charming branch of the fine arts has always been successfully practised in England; and we excelled in it long before we obtained distinction in any other. We had Nicholas Hilliard, Isaac and Peter Oliver, when we were indebted to the foreigners Holbein and Vandyke for larger portraits. And although Petitot, with his companion and fellow-enameller, Bordier, was patronised by Charles I., the great artist, Petitot, was quickly obliged to leave upon the fall of his master, and his loss was compensated by our native miniature-painters, Cooper and Hoskins; when, too, for larger works, we were obliged to borrow Lely and Kneller. Up to the present time, excepting Petitot, Giulio Clovio, our English artist, Samuel Cooper, and Holbein, in a few of his smaller works, few artists of any country can compare with Isaac Oliver. His execution is principally distinguished from that of our other great miniature-painter, Cooper, by its patient and minute "stippling," or working by dots of colour; whilst that of Cooper has more the character of "hatching," the "drag" of the brush being evident. It is, therefore, more suggestive and descriptive. We must remember, however, that Samuel Cooper lived in an age of greater facility, and had the advantage of studying and copying the works of Vandyke; yet the boldness and freedom of his style scarcely more than equal in effect, the delicate fidelity and truth to nature which distinguish the best pictures of Isaac Oliver, and which give them, together with their rarity, so great a value among collectors. His son Peter approaches very near his father in finish. From the time of Hoskins and Cooper miniature-painting continued to be cultivated, though not with so much success, down to the time of Cosway; and although his beautiful works are now considered wrong in method, and we have had recently quite a new style—we may almost call it a new school—still we triumphantly asserted our superiority in this branch of art at the Exposition des Beaux Arts at Paris—a fact admitted by all French critics. Dr. Waagen, who has been "engaged for many years in compiling the materials for a history of miniature-painting of various periods and countries," says that "in no department have the English artists attained so high a state of perfection as in this." Yet, with all their excellence, miniature-painters have not generally been held in such estimation in England as in France and Italy. We all know, for example, how Louis XIV. loaded Petitot with honours, and how much even Vandyke admired his enamels; but we read in Humphrey's "Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" that in Italy a medal was struck in memory of the famous *miniatore*, Giulio Clovio. Clovio did not paint portraits; but miniature-painting was then thought of so much importance that this artist was the pupil of Giulio Romano in the same sense as Giulio Romano was the pupil of Raphael.

There is considerable ambiguity about the employment of the term "miniature." It is made to apply to all paintings of minute dimensions, on any material, or with any vehicle. It is, however, generally understood to mean a painting on ivory. "The origin of the term is supposed to have arisen from the practice of writing the rubrics and initial letters of manuscripts with minium or red lead. The *illuminatori*—miniature-painters, or illuminators of books—were a class of artists who painted the Scripture stories, the borders, and the arabesques, and applied the gold and ornaments of manuscripts. Another class, the '*miniatori caligrafii*,' or '*pulchri Scriptores*,' wrote the whole of the book, and those initial letters in blue or red ink, full of flourishes and fanciful ornaments, in which the patience of the writer is frequently more to be admired than his genius." (Mrs. Merrifield's "Ancient Practice of Oil Painting.")

We may mention that visitors to the Manchester Exhibition who cannot always distinguish the different styles of the miniature-painters may frequently ascertain the artists by their initials or monograms.

The general collection in the present Exhibition is arranged in a series of frames, or cases, and hung in the South Transept Gallery. There are, however, many miniatures and enamels in other parts of the building. As far as desirable, chronological sequence has been indicated in the collocation. Mr. Peter Cunningham, F.S.A., has had the arduous duty of collecting and describing this section, as well as the Gallery of British Portraits, and is entitled to great praise for his intelligent appreciation of the relative importance of his materials, the curious and special knowledge he brought to his task, and the genial spirit which animates his observations, as well as his useful "observes" in the catalogue. Following the order adopted, the first six frames contain the Portland Collection; "commenced by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son, the second Earl, and enlarged and catalogued by George Vertue for the widow of the second Earl." This collection was especially admired by the Queen on her recent visit, and justly so, for nearly all are choice works. Many of the early miniatures are in ebony frames, which, as most of the backgrounds are of luminous ultramarine, have a good effect. In these early works gold is freely used in representing itself, as in illuminations and in oil pictures of the same, and a still earlier, period. In this they resemble also modern Indian and Persian miniatures, as may be seen by comparing them with the specimens in the Oriental Court. This is not the only point of resemblance; and, as painting in the East has remained nearly stationary for so many centuries, and as Byzantine art undoubtedly owes something to Persia, we might almost fancy that Oriental influence and traditions had descended to our earliest miniature painting. Body colour is freely used in these early works; and, indeed, many of them seem, from their dry appearance, to have had even the flesh painted with colour mixed with white; but this is due for the most part to the transparent and more beautiful tints, being of vegetable extraction, having fled, leaving only the indestructible colours with mineral bases. Frame 1 contains Tudor miniatures, chiefly by Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver. By Isaac Oliver there are portraits of his wife and son, and Hilliard himself at the age of thirteen. There are also a fine Henry VIII.; an animated portrait of the young and handsome Sir Philip Sidney, doubly interesting from the portrait-gallery being without a likeness of the gallant soldier and author of the "Arcadia;" and three portraits of Queen Elizabeth. We need not describe the costume of "Good Queen Bess;" for, as Mr. Planché pleasantly says:—"Her great ruff rises up indignantly at the bare idea of being unknown or forgotten; her jewelled stomacher is piqued to the extreme, and her portentous petticoats and vardingale strut out with tenfold importance at the slight insinuated against their virgin mistress." The present condition, at least, of all three seems to justify the report that she would not allow any shadows to be painted in her portraits. But one of them, evidently, was painted when she was young, and is therefore especially interesting; for the best-known portraits of Elizabeth are those executed towards the close of her reign. The face is really a sweet oval, with more pretensions to beauty than any of the miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots and the majority of her portraits elsewhere; and, being before the introduction of the larger ruffs, the long light-brown hair of the English Queen flows negligently down the back. The costume of the women of this age, as far as generally seen in miniatures, does not differ much from the ruffs, doublets, and jerkins of the men.

Frame 2 includes the reigns of James I., Charles II., &c., introducing us to the most splendid costumes ever worn in this country, now known as the Vandyke dress. Following the catalogue will be noticed Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.; Charles I., at the age of twelve (with "stand-up" collar and in armour); Inigo Jones, by Gibson, usually called "the dwarf," being only 3 feet 10 inches high (a comparatively poor artist, with a "muddled," "woolly" style of execution); Waller, the poet (with the slashed breasts and "lay-down" collar), by Peter Oliver; and the very powerful miniature of the stern, characteristic head of Holles, second Earl of Clare, by Samuel Cooper.

Frame 3 contains miniatures by the before-mentioned artists, others by Flatman (who in some of his works approaches very near Cooper); and Bernard Lens (the younger), an excellent miniature-painter and copyist, as his copy from an original portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, will show. There is another portrait of the Protector, after a profile by Cooper, in the Duke of Devonshire's possession, which shows baldness and the ragged forelock more distinctly. In this frame a figure of "Resignation," by Isaac Oliver, remarkable for its finish, anatomy, and foreshortening, must not be overlooked.

Frame 4 incloses miniatures by Cooper, Hoskins, Lewis Cross (an inferior artist, "muzzy" in execution), &c. Here we have some of the bare-bosomed beauties of the Nell Gwynne class. To borrow Mr. Cunningham's words:—"Observe the large and very fine oval miniature, in the centre, of the Countess of Arran (temp. Charles II.), daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, killed at the battle of Worcester."

The next frame (No. 5) consists of enamels; among others, Charles I., and his Queen, Henrietta Maria, by Petitot; Lady Mary Wortley Montague, by Zincke (an enameller who may be considered next to Petitot); and George Vertue, the engraver and antiquary, by himself. These works, being as brilliant as when they left the hands of the artists, look very forcible by the side of the partly-faded miniatures. There is, nevertheless, always the objection to enamels that the colour is never absolutely pure and good. This arises, as our readers are aware, from the extreme difficulty of calculating the exact effect of the process of firing the enamel in altering the hues of the different fluxes of colour.

The frames from Nos. 7 to 16 contain perhaps the finest separate collection in England—that of the Duke of Buccleuch. It is far more numerous than the Portland Collection, though not so carefully selected, and numbers several hundred Royal and other distinguished personages of the last three centuries. It "contains the best portions of the cabinets of the Dukes of Montague and Buccleuch; with others once the property of the Duke of Monmouth." We have space to mention very few, but the following are particularly noteworthy, either as portraits or works of art:—Frame 7 contains the earliest portraits in the whole collection, including "Henry VII." (in a richly-carved frame of the period), "Catharine of Aragon," and "Catharine Howard"—both so ugly that we cannot so much wonder at "Bluff King Hal's" infidelity; several of "Edward VI.," "Mary and her husband, Philip II. of Spain;" and many other works by excellent artists of the time of Holbein.

In succeeding frames we have Sir Henry Vane; Cromwell; and Milton (Mr. Stanley, in his notes to "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters," says of this miniature:—"His Grace owes it to the country to have it engraved, the more especially as that formerly in Sir Joshua Reynolds's possession, and engraved by Caroline Watson with his sanction, is not the portrait of the divine poet, but of one of his great contemporaries"); then follow Selden; the Earl of Holland (an exquisite miniature); the Regent Murray; the Duke of Lennox; Marie de Medicis; Diana of Poictiers; *Anne* Duc de Joyeuse; Gustavus Adolphus; Sir Kenelm Digby (a beautiful study of light and shade)! Earl of Bristol; Marquis of Montrose; Sir John Suckling; Anne d'Autriche; and Philip Duc d'Orleans (both full-lengths); Le Grand Dauphin; Isabella; Clara of Austria (looks like a copy of Rubens); Mrs. Claypole (the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and very like her father); "the Duke of Buckingham's Countess of Shrewsbury;" a great number of the Lely and Kneller beauties; the bilious face of Charles II.; Butler, the author of "Hudibras;" James II.; Charles, Duke of Richmond; the great Duke of Marlborough, and a host of full-bottomed wig celebrities; Queen Anne; Mrs. Howard, the Countess of Suffolk; George I.; "The Sons of the Old Chevalier;" Charles Edward; "the Young Chevalier"; Prince Eugene; Princess Charlotte (very beautiful); Napoleon, and a group of French portraits; Duchess of Ancaster (charmingly painted in something of the style of Reynolds); Franklin; Washington; and Shelley. Frame 16 contains a number of miniatures in oil—among others, Ignatius Loyola and Cervantes.

In succeeding cases we have from various contributors—Erasmus; "Queen Mary's Duke of Norfolk;" "The Queen Mary engraved by Houbraken from the Richardson and Strawberry Hill Collections;" Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland; Henri Quatre; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, engraved for his "Life" (a full-length recumbent figure, a fine specimen of Isaac Oliver); Anne Boleyn; Charles V.; Devereux, Earl of Essex; Henry and Algernon Percy, Earls of Northumberland; John Wesley, and Mrs. Siddons.

Living miniature-painters are scarcely so fully represented as might be expected from the annual display at the Royal Academy. Still there are many portraits of personages of historical importance, or contemporary celebrity, by Sir William Ross, Carrick, Gullick, and Egley, besides beautiful pictures by Thorburn and Wells. Whatever may be thought of the legitimacy of modern practice, it must be confessed, that these works show many of the highest qualities of art which before were only looked for in the oil paintings of Titian, Vandyke, &c. The large compositions of the "Coronation of Queen Victoria," "The Marriage," &c., by Sir W. Newton, are, however, we must say, an exception to this remark. They are almost as weak as they are pretentious; the drawing is generally faulty, and the attitudes stiff and unnatural.

Of modern enamels there is a very large and beautiful collection by the late Henry Bone, R.A., and many others by Essex. English enamel painting, both on copper and porcelain, cannot, however, be compared to that of the French, who owe their superiority chiefly to their Sèvres manufactory, or to that of the Germans. Several French enamels, principally of the time of the Empire, may be seen in a case near the transept; and we remarked that they attracted the especial attention of Prince Napoleon in one of the early visits he paid to the Exhibition during his recent visit to Manchester. In the same case may be seen examples of some of the best French miniature-painters, viz., Isabey, Augustin, Guerin, and Saint. Here, also, is an exquisite portrait of Mrs. Jordan in the character of *Flora*, by Cosway. Close to this, in one of the cases of the Meyrick Collection containing the Douce ivories, are two of the most delicately-finished, and in every way the most remarkable, miniatures in the whole exhibition. They are the portraits of Henry VIII., by Holbein, sent to Anne of Cleves, and the returned one of Anne, by Holbein, in the contemporary ivory boxes—the original setting—surmounted by the English rose. Walpole might well call the Anne of Cleves "the most exquisitely perfect of all Holbein's works."

Decision of the Judges on the Wellington Monument.—The judges appointed to examine the models submitted in competition for a monument to the late Duke of Wellington agreed to their report on Saturday last, and presented it to the Government. The following are the models recommended for prizes, with the name and addresses of the successful competitors:—

First premium, £700, No. 60. Motto: Most greatly lived this Star of England! Fortune made his sword. W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A., 67, Eaury-street, Eaton-square.

Second premium, £500, No. 56. Motto: Avon. W. F. Woodington, Esq., 22, Richard's-terrace, Lorrimore-road, Walworth.

Third premium, £200, No. 36. Motto: Passed away. Edgar G. Papworth, Esq., 90, Milton-street, Dorset-square.

Fourth premium, £200, No. 10. Motto: Arno. Cav. Giovanni Dupré, Florence.

£100, No. 12. Motto: 'Tis not my profit that leads mine honour. Mine honour it. MM. Mariano Folcini and Ulisse Cambi, Florence.

£100, No. 18. Motto: I know of but one art. Alfred Stevens, Esq., 7, Canning-place, Kensington.

£100, No. 20. Motto: Finis Coronat opus. Matthew Noble, Esq., 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

£100, No. 21. Motto: A design in clay resembles life. A stucco copy resembles death. The execution in marble, however, is the resurrection of the work of art. Herr Ernestus Julius Habnel, Dresden.

£100, No. 63. Motto: Let us guard our honour in art as in arms. Thomas Thorneycroft, 39, Stanhope-street.

The report of the judges wound up as follows:—"We may be permitted to add that it is with much regret that we have found ourselves precluded from admitting into the competition some of the models, from the circumstance of their having exceeded the limits as to space, distinctly laid down in the prescribed conditions." (Signed) Lansdowne, H. H. Milman, Overstone, Edwd. Cust, W. E. Gladstone.

PRINCE'S CLUB RACQUET COURTS.

In the early ages of the history of the metropolis we find the Londoners warmly attached to outdoor sports and pastimes; although time and the spread of the great city have long obliterated the sites upon which these popular amusements were enjoyed. Smithfield, we know, was the town-green for centuries before it became the focus of its fanatic fires; maypoles stood in various parts of the city and suburbs, as kept in remembrance by name to this day; football was played in the main artery of the town—Fleet-street and the Strand, for instance; *paille maile* was played in St. James's Park, and the street which is named after the game; and tennis and other games at ball were enjoyed on open grounds long before they were played in covered courts; while the bowling-greens in the environs were neither few nor far between, almost to our time.

Tennis, we need scarcely state here, was originally played with the hand, at first naked, then covered with a thick glove, to which succeeded the bat or racket, whence the present name of the game. A few of our kings have been tennis-players. In the sixteenth century tennis courts were common in England, being attached to country mansions. Later, playing courts were opened in the metropolis; for example, to the houses of entertainment which formerly stood at the opposite angles of Windmill-street and the Haymarket were attached tennis courts, which lasted to our time: one of these courts exists in James-street, Haymarket, to this day. To stroll out from the heated and crowded streets of the town to the village was a fashion of the last century, as we read in the well-remembered line—

Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away.

Taking into account the vast growth of the metropolis, we are not surprised at so luxurious a means of healthful enjoyment as a racquet court presents being added to the establishments or institutions of this very clubbable age. Hitherto clubs have been mostly appropriated to the purposes of refection; but why should not the social refinement be extended to the enjoyment of so health-giving sport and manly a pastime as racquet? The experiment has been made, and with perfect success, immediately upon the confines of one of the most recent settlements of fashion—Belgravia. It is private property, and bears the name of "Prince's Club Racquet Courts."

The new Club is built upon the Pavilion estate, in the rear of the north side of Sloane-street, the principal entrance being from Hans-place. The grounds are of considerable extent, and were originally laid out by Capability Brown. Their seclusion, between the long brick-and-mortar line of Sloane-street and the more-recently built suburb of Brompton, renders them one of the most remarkable localities in the metropolis: they are almost environed with lofty timber-trees; and the genius of landscape gardening, fostered by wealth, has rendered this glade in the Brompton groves of old a sort of rural elysium.

The Pavilion estate was once the property of Holland, the well-known architect, who (we gather from a correspondent of the *Builder*) planned Sloane-street and Hans-place, as a building speculation; and, in the grounds nearly between them, built himself what was then considered a handsome villa and a charming suburban retreat. The front of this villa was originally designed by Holland as a model for the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at Brighton; hence the name, the Pavilion estate. In the centre of the house is a clock of curious mechanism, which, like that more recently constructed at the Bank of England, shows the time in several apartments. In the grounds, among the remains of Brown's ornamental work, is an icehouse, amidst the imitative ruins of a priory. Here, also, are the Ionic columns (isolated) which were formerly in the screen of Carlton House, Pall-mall.

The club, designed by Mr. B. Burton, is built immediately upon the right of the principal entrance to the grounds. It comprises on the south side three closed courts, two of which are 70 feet by 35 feet, and 40 feet high; the third court being 60 feet by 30 feet, and 35 feet high. Adjoining are a gallery and refreshment-rooms, and ranges of well-appointed dressing-rooms and bath-rooms.

The accompanying Illustration shows part of the gallery and one of the courts. The building is roofed with corrugated iron and glass, and the floors are of metallic lava. Four additional courts (one for tennis) are in course of construction; and it is proposed to add to the plan fencing-rooms and billiard-rooms.

"Prince's Club" is a subscription establishment; and its government is vested in a committee, of which Viscount Chelsea is President. Among the members of the committee are Lord Burghley, the Earl of Eglinton, Viscount Malden, Lord Mountcharles (1st Life Guards), and Major-General Lord West.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the club must be proposed and seconded by two of its members. Two of the rules enact—that members have the privilege of introducing two friends, on writing the names of the visitors opposite his own, in a book kept for that purpose, but that such visitors, if they play, be charged double the rate charged to members; and that no hazard, dice, or game of chance be allowed in this club, under any pretence whatever. Lastly, the club is open during the hours of daylight.

The scheme of the club has already worked admirably; and it has taken its rank as a first-class addition to the manifold attractions of our luxurious metropolis.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

The moors, the moors, the bonnie brown moors,
Shining fresh with the mountain showers,

and rich with their kindred associations of stag and salmon, loch and glen, over which the eagle in its eyrie, during the long winter months, is the majestic solitary watcher, are again to have their stillness broken. Even the knowledge that there will be no great plenitude of birds, owing to the utter failure of last year, when the hens sat week after week in some places up to their necks in water, watching patiently for the brood which rotted in the egg, does not deter a whole host of pilgrims, in leather leggings and felt hats, from once more journeying with Joe Manton, shooting-pony, and setters, towards their heather shrine. And what a happy life they will lead there, hurling their "bolts far below them in the valleys," all day, with mountain dew for nectar, lying at eve

reclined
On the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind,

and holding no communication with the outer world, except through the medium of a very occasional post-bag, brought by a bare-legged gillie or callant from the little post-office some twenty miles away.

No man who has known the joys of "The Twelfth" could fail to swear allegiance to such a sport for ever, and it is no wonder that even the racing pleasures of Knavesmire pale before it. The "Heigh-lo-heigh lo la leup" of the falconer was a thrilling note in its day, when the "Hereditary Grand Falconer" was something more than a mere name, or when Washington Irving watched old Christy's falcon, after it had missed its carrion crow, wending its way back in spite of him and his lure, to plume its wings among its breezy native bowers of Wynnstay. Still, let antiquity protest as it likes, that sport, with its pastures, moss, and stubble scenery, and its "diversions of Purley" among the horsemen, can bear no comparison with the moors as seen at four o'clock on a fine August morning. To us they seemed a perfect fairy land, as after a three-o'clock breakfast in our boyhood we first threaded our way past the silent tarn, up a fir-clad ascent, behind a keeper on the sturdiest of grey shooting ponies, and nearly received an awkward double-barrel salute at the top, by way of "first blood." The chill wind sweeping by with a dull, damp moaning; the cold grey mist clearing languidly off at the approach of day, wreathing and curling up the rocky heather ravines in many a fantastic airy shape away to the now half-visible distant fells, giving here and there a fitful peep of a plaid-coated sportsman and his ranging dogs; the tinkling bells and

(*Continued on page* 184.)

ARTISTIC RAMBLES ABROAD AND AT HOME.

WITHIN the memory of an old man the journey from England or the north of Europe to Italy was an affair of serious consequence, and occupied six weeks at least: even twenty years ago we could scarcely reach the Italian lakes in a fortnight by passes of the wildest and most magnificent description. Now the artist almost sighs to think that in a year or two a railway, with rapid inclines and gigantic tunnels through the Alps, will conduct him into the midst of this sublime scenery in thirty short hours; and it is a question whether the gain will compensate for the loss—in other words, whether the lovely landscapes of the Swiss or Italian lakes will appear to so much advantage as the future tourist bursts upon it from the smoky tunnels as it does to the traveller of the present day after his somewhat toilsome ascent and descent of some of the wildest Alpine passes. Before all these rapid changes take place, and the old picturesque roads have fallen into disuse, let us endeavour, with pen and pencil, to depict some of the most striking of the scenes that meet the eye in the savage Via Mala of the Splugen. This is one of the grandest as well as the most recently-constructed passes; for Austria, finding that the Simplon and Mount Cenis conducted travellers and merchandise too directly into the Sardinian dominions, was soon forced to construct the new route of the Splugen from the Lake of Como to the summit of the Alps, and ultimately to the Rhine on the north side. From the north the road to the Splugen pass lies by the side of one of the two branches of the Rhine, called the Hinter Rhine, the Border Rhine joining it at Reichenau, on its way from the St. Gothard. A little above Thusis the Hinter Rhine rushes out of the dismal pass of the Via Mala, and here it is that the traveller first discovers the advantages of a pedestrian. When we traversed this gloomy defile it was not a matter of choice, for we were compelled to go on foot, it being immediately after one of the most fearful floods that had ever been known, occasioned by the föön, or hot African wind, which, when accompanied by rain equally heated, causes more sudden floods than any other phenomenon. The storm—lasting on this occasion three days—sent down the melted snow in such vast torrents as soon filled up the narrow channel; and the Rhine, usually more heard than seen, began to fill the whole of the horrible crevasse, roaring and tearing along in its confined channel, and, of course, carrying everything with it. It was only where the road was chiselled or blasted out of the solid rock that it was preserved. At Suvers, where there is a gallery, the torrent had swept round the projecting buttress of the mountain, and scooped it completely away; and it was only by taking advantage of a roughly-constructed bridge of pine-logs that travellers were enabled to pass at all. Before we did so we took a hasty sketch, which is here represented to our readers.

SUVERS VIA MALA.

On such extraordinary occasions the sight of the foaming torrent is exceedingly grand—uprooted trees, timber, parts of houses, dead sheep and cattle, are swept by in quick succession, and the necessity to pass the torrent more than once by means of the many pines which had lodged across, and thus supplied the place of some of the bridges carried away, did not increase our feeling of security, or add to our particular enjoyment. The middle bridge is the most striking for the boldness with which it spans the dark and deep gulf. The lofty precipices in its vicinity actually overhang those on the other side; and Murray says, that, when the postmaster of Thusis drove up the Via Mala after this fearful inundation, he found that the water had risen to within a few feet of this bridge. The roar was terrific, and as he drew up a little further on, in consequence of the road being destroyed, two mangled human bodies were swept past him by the flood. Although, fortunately, such fearful storms do not often occur, travellers may see the grand effects and power of the winter floods in these wild mountain passes nearly every spring. Not many years since, when we passed the Simplon, we found the carriage-road in many places entirely destroyed. A great boulder, about as large as a good-sized châlet, was deposited on one portion of the road, which of course had to be reconstructed round it: smaller masses of rock are generally heaved over the precipices by the aid of levers; or, if too large, are blasted into fragments, and thus hurled aside. It is, in fact, one continual struggle of man against the elements, and must continue so long as these mountain roads are used, or in a very short time the most solidly constructed of them would fall into total decay. The village of Splugen is near the summit of the pass, and possesses a comfortable inn. After this we traverse a dreary table-land, which, with a small lake, is rarely absent from a mountain pass. On descending on the Italian side, the first place at which one is tempted to stop is Chiavenna; but travellers generally

BELLAGIO, FROM MENAGGIO, LAKE OF COMO.

COMO.

hurry on until they reach the charming promontory where stands Bellagio. A sketch of this spot, as it appears from among the vineyards above Menaggio, is given here. May it recall to our travelled readers as many reminiscences as it does to us! When we first cast our eyes on this, the loveliest resting-place on the lake, we had tramped a goodly distance over the Splugen down the valley of Bregaglia, sketching the castle and distance with a group of fine Salvator-looking chestnuts in the foreground, in doing which and in walking we had exposed ourselves to the polite observation from the natives that none but a dog or an Englishman would be working or walking at such an hour. However, they say Englishmen may do anything the first year abroad, though they are sure to suffer for it the second. Then we tramped on, and about four arrived at a little auberge among the vines on the hillside, dreadfully beset with the cravings of hunger, and for the time perfectly indifferent to lovely views and all besides. Lounging on a picturesque old bench, and under the shade of the trellised vines, were the landlord and his unwieldy spouse, both of whom were in that sleepy, indifferent, easy, slippered state only truly expressed by their own phrase, the "Dolce far niente." After sundry impatient demands on our part for comforts for the inner man, which we soon found might as well have been addressed to the winds for any attention paid to them, we threw down our folio and submitted ourselves with the best grace we could muster to wait for the evening meal; and, taking out a cigar, we raised a small cloud of contentment around us, till, by degrees, our eyes opened on this lovely lake and the palace-like Bellagio seated on her throne, commanding, as it were, both arms of her lake, as if to say, if you are doubtful which of these lovely vistas to explore, you would do well to rest here. As these heavenly beauties, faintly sketched on this page, gradually stole on our perceptions, overcoming the cravings of the mortal man, we exclaimed in rapture, "Bella veduta!" "Bella vista!" This simple expression of involuntary admiration of her home and country quite opened the heart of the fat slovenly landlady, upon whom all my adjurations for "qualque cosa mangere" had not produced the least effect. Now, however, the higher feelings of her nature being touched, she roused up, and addressed me—"Oh, the signore likes beautiful views, does he? If he will come with me, I will show him a view that he will not often see in his own rainy, frozen country;" so, conducting me up an old broken staircase to a flat terrace overhung with a magnificent vine, we had a most charming view of the whole lake around, with its bold rocky shores, lovely villas, and sweet little nooks of gardens. After greatly enjoying my enthusiasm for some time, she seemed to consider she had gained a right to cross-examine me about England, and ended with a burst of indignation against the English and all other travellers for speaking French to them instead of their own glorious musical language. Really, the woman became quite a Pasta; her language was, indeed, magnificent; and, as she warmed with thoughts of her country, and hatred of the French and Austrians, her whole manner altered; her eyes alternately flashed with anger or melted with tears; she had truly forgotten her indolence and I my hunger, until the well-known whistle of three notes, used instead of a bell, from her husband, told us that the evening meal was ready placed on the table by a fine young lass (her daughter) who added in graceful Italian the wish for a "buon appetito."

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N.B.—A detailed account of the SIXTH BONUS, declared in January last, can be had free on application to the Office, or of any of the Society's Agents.

LOANS GRANTED.—LONDON MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C. Advances upon liberal terms, on personal or real securities.
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ALLOTMENT of LAND, Villas, Houses, Leased Houses, and Plots, &c.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at the Office, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., between the hours of Twelve and Two, will be offered for SALE the BATTERSEA ESTATE, with Houses and Leased Plots; two Villas on the Enfield Estate, and two Leased Shops on the Putney Estate.—By order of the Board.
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ST. MARY'S HALL, Nos. 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857. SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, No. 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington.—English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College. The reopening lecture, on "The Importance of Natural Theology as a Department of Education," with illustrations, will be delivered at Seven o'Clock p.m. on the first day of term, Wednesday, September 16th, by the Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., F.R.S., Author of the Spelling and Reading Book upon New Principles, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, Lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. Admission to the lecture free to any lady or gentleman presenting their card. Ladies wishing to complete their attainments in any branch of education can be received as boarders for a term or longer at St. Mary's Hall. Fee eighteen guineas per term, including board and education. Ladies wishing to join any of the classes should enter their names the day before the reopening. Further particulars may be obtained at the Institution.
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SEA SIDE.—The MARINE FAMILY HOTEL and LODGING HOUSES on the Cliff, Hornsea, are now open for the reception of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, in suites of rooms consisting of private sitting and lodging rooms, at 1s. 6d. each room per day, board 4s. per day, for any period not less than three days. Private Sitting Rooms, with a sea view, are kept in reserve for daily visitors; also the Refreshment Rooms adjoining thereto, with an uninterrupted view of the German Ocean, are now open to the public for the Bathing Season. Apply to Miss Blenkin, the Manager, Hornsea, on the East Coast, near Hull.—August 1, 1857.

SEA BATHING.—CASTLE MONA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, near Douglas, Isle of Man.—Visitors to the Art-Treasures Exhibition are apprised that the above most agreeable seaside residence can be reached from Manchester within six hours and a half. First-class steamers daily to and from Liverpool. For description, &c., of this delightful and formerly ducal residence see advertisement in Bradshaw.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, 71 and 72, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, is distinguished for bedroom purity and family comfort. At the table d'hôte, full board, 8s. 6d. per day, or £1 12s. 6d. per week, with the use of dining and drawing rooms. Private rooms, 3s. 6d. per day. Meals charged separately if preferred. Choice wines and spirits.

ISLE OF MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER. DOUGLAS WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Board and Lodging, 5s. 6d. per day No extras. No Fees to Servants. Enclose a stamp for a sketch of the island, its antiquities, objects of interest, climate, and advantages as a sea-bathing place.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.—The Committee earnestly solicit the AID of the Affluent for this Hospital, which is almost entirely dependent upon Voluntary Donations and the Legacies of Deceased Benefactors. The Hospital annually relieves upwards of 15,000 sick and disabled poor, including nearly 3000 cases of accident. Those who have experienced the sufferings of sickness, even when surrounded by every domestic comfort can feel how great must be those sufferings in the dwellings of poverty, where no such comforts exist; and how unspeakable are the blessings which the benevolent, by means of this Hospital, can confer upon their less fortunate fellow-beings.
Subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, and through all the principal Bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

JOHN MAPLE'S PREMISES are now being REBUILT. Business carried on as usual. Entrance, 3, Tottenham-place, Tottenham-court-road.

MESSRS. WILSON, LITTLE, and HENSHAW, 31 and 33, John Dalton-street, Manchester, Paperhangers and Contractors for Calicoing and Papering the whole of the interior of the Art-Treasures Palace, and Decorators of the Picture Galleries, beg to refer the nobility and gentry to the following extract from the "Manchester Guardian" of April 21, 1857:—
"The hanging of Gallery F is completed, and it is impossible to pass into this gallery from the transept without feeling that a better-proportioned, better-lighted, or more chastely-decorated gallery could scarcely be fitted."

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, by road or railway, without the expense of packing. For estimate apply to J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Latest reference—J. Cook, Esq., of Maida Hill, to Clifton House, Ramsgate.

BRICK-MAKING.—Mr. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Kempsey, near Worcester, undertakes to Test the Applicabilities of Clays for Brick, Tile, or Pottery Manufacture; to supply suitable machinery for preparing and making any class of earth into the desired ware; and can also be consulted on the most improved System of Drying and Burning.

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TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS for present sowing, free by post on receipt of postage-stamps.—Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, each in 1s. and 2s. 6d. packets.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen, South-row (opposite Southampton-street), Covent-garden Market, London.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY WOLF.

(*Continued from page* 179.)
low bleatings of the Highland wethers; the faint flickerings of the thin smoke from the dying last night's fire in the hut of the drowsy watcher; the hurried whirring past of the startled blackcock whose hour was not yet come; the short low bark of the fox (who knows no knell of hound or horn), as she listened beside her earth, with her keen-eyed cubs running after each other or their own brushes at her side; the almost indistinct burr of the grouse, as they crouched low among the brackens, before they took their last flight; mingled with the frequent "Right and left!" with the gruff reminder of "Down! Charge! *Dash!*" to the veteran, and the shrill whistle to the first-year dog, who would go wide—all form features of one great sporting panorama, which is as keenly daguerrotyped as ever on our hearts, now that a quarter of a century has passed away. Then there was the pleasant dinner by the time-honoured spring, where the ham and chicken and the whisky punch lay spread out on the heather, biding our approach, and the welcome hour's snooze, with a game-bag for a pillow, after it. Another four hours, and dogs begin to give in, and wish to lap their porridge and hunt only in dreams by the bothy fire; and one of recent purchase, who has had the knout applied rather freely, perchance scampers straight away in disgust, and is no more seen and only heard of by letter a week on, as having turned up at the vender's after a fast run, from end to end, of some thirty miles straight. These little disasters would occur, and a gun might take to "kicking" a trifle in an inexperienced loader's hands.

And now comes the most business-like part of the day, as the feathery-legged victims are stretched out, with their mild glazed eyes, in one long platoon, outside the bothy, to be packed in their heather-lined boxes. Happy the donee who receives those boxes, unopened by the railway porters, who levied such black mail on them last year, and not find ten per cent gone, as the self-bestowed compliments of the season.

This over, the pleasant dinner follows, the comparison of dog-notes, and the song from the gamekeepers—the same that they have trolled every season since they first held setters in a string, and which they will perseveringly repeat till their eyes are dim and they can troll no more. Then there was the closing scene—the quiet tucking into hammocks round the long low-roofed room where we slept; while the watchers, as they laid round the fire at the end, told their old half-whispered stories all night, soothed in the consciousness that there would be no bed for them for many a week to come, by the visions of coming fees. When such a change can be got from all the cark and care of this world, at comparatively a small price, can we wonder at the announcement that the Highland shootings "are in brisk demand this season," or that so many of our friends fancy they have a mission each August to frighten, if not to kill, birds on the English moorlands north of the Trent, and buy their ten-pound ticket of leave accordingly?

PRINCE'S RACQUET CLUB COURTS, HANS-PLACE, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—(SEE PAGE 179.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 15, 1857